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[ONE PENNY.]



"BRINGING IN THE DEER," AFTER LANDSEER.—(SEE PAGE 1148.)



THE DRAWING ROOM.

THE Spring weather of the past week has been truly delightful, inducing ladies in London, as in Paris, to don their summer costumes, and the parks and concert-rooms are becoming alike brilliant therefore. The lively pen of a Paris correspondent sketches Fashion as holding her gay court, and the picture presented, if due allowance be made for poetical licence, is not very wide of the mark. Let us suppose Fashion to have entered the throne-room and taken her seat. She motions to us to do likewise and we obey, but we must give a word of description before her speech. The fashion of 1869 is a blonde. She wears no large chignons, but coils of plaits, either pinned up or disposed in loops or allowed to hang. Of an evening all these strands are let out; they flow in spirals or form a shower of feathery golden rain. Her toilet was the perfect model of our newest styles as to colour and cut. She wore a train under of citron faye, tinted with mauve, a large flounce on the cross, bordered with blais of the same, was headed with a double puff, filled above and below. Over this a white cashmere tunic, looped on camargo, flounced with cashmere, which was bordered like the underskirt. The bodice was square, having a fichu of white silk tulle underneath and a ruff of Valenciennes all round. The sleeves were of two kinds, the under pair tight to the wrist, and ending with a Valenciennes ruff; the over pair were very long Jewish sleeves, flounced round like the over tunic, and lined with citron silk. An arabesque pattern was braided in the Oriental style with mauve and citron round the neck and behind, and round the bodice in front. Fashion's ornaments were a Florentine medallion of enamel, hung from a black velvet on her neck, a high comb of the same on the summit of her head, and earrings on chains. Her hands were gloved with citron Danish skin. Ivory tablets, to which she referred during the following address, hung from a Media's chatelaine at her waist. Her skin is very clear and rendered dazzling by the artistic tracery of the "Magic pencil," which imparts blue veins to the temples, a perfect arch to the eyebrows; she might also have obtained the down on her cheek by an artificial mixture, but she is still so young that it is sweet to hope it was not veloutine put on with a hare's foot.

Twelve eyes, expressive of profound admiration, were gazing on her coral lips while she delivered the following:—

"The first revival I wish you to insist on is the Queen of Navarre ruff, a stepping-stone to the Elizabethan and Medicis high collars, which stood upright like peacock's tails, and being stiff, kept men at a distance. It is at present very low, and stands up behind by means of a wire run through the edging. It falls down in front like a reverser flap, and thus ornaments the front of open bodices. The alms pouch and chatelaine are a novel revival, but no lady wearing slashed sleeves—and they are very much recommended—would omit these accessories to the styles of the sixteenth century any more than the jerkin and plumed cap. Crinolines will be worn with trains, not with short costumes.

"The materials for usual wear are to be sultane, serge, alpaca, linen, lawn, mohairs, poplins, Valenciennes, Scotch merino, and grey striped with satin in all shades. All these are to be rubbed with silk taffetas, which ruches are pinked, fulled, and drawn in different patterns. Nothing can be worn without flounce, frill, plaits, and roll-aux, whether casaques, pelerines, camargos, over or under skirts, but, remember, I require full garments. No amount of trimming can make up for fullness. Foulards are again this summer to be a favourite material. The newest is the japonais, a tissue which to fold is what corded silk is to thin taffetas. It is thick and wall shades. The hues of foulard I prefer for spring are Veronese green, Suez blue, Montepan pink, Rubens blonde, Nile lotus, bronze, cigar, and all the stripes sprinkled with Pompadour flowerets. Do not forget nezam or Indian red. Faye and taffetas are in their chameleon shades to vie with every tint of the ocean under sunrise, midday, twilight, or moonbeam. Stripes are of two sorts, the old is the Marie Antoinette stripe, which seeks apposites in eccentricity; the modern and empire stripe is content with bright contrast. The former is suitable for underskirts, the latter for full costumes. There are also streaks of as many as thirty different shades to emulate with aurora behind silvery clouds. Bachelicks and polonaises, camargo basques with mantle ends in front, pelerines with scarf ends and coachmen's capes are the black mantle arrangements to be worn over walking dresses, but all should follow suit. Sashes are to continue a great feature; the butterfly wings and eight loops without ends called 'sun-knot' are most acceptable. Hats are fanchons in straw, with crested lace and flower diadems. The almaviva mantle is the Spanish veil and flower above the temple.

"Flowers are to be the brightest. Thus the frosted narcissus, the tulip, the acacia wreath and spray, the orchid, the carnation sigrette, the blush rose and brown leaves, the sparkling convolvulus, and yellow pansies. I wish also to inaugurate a new flower, the 'elfride.' It is a lily tired of its stateliness, with petals that open in all tortuous paths, and display a bleeding heart. It is typical, gentlemen; the foliage is bright. The honey-suckle, too, will be appropriate.

"Parasols will be perfectly ablaze when the sun shines upon them, as the favourites will be orange and bright blue. Fichus and chemisettes are to be very varied, some crossing like the paysanne on open bodices; others low behind and draped only in front.

"Trimmings, not ruche, pleat or frill, are fringes and lace. Jewellery is to be all artistic enamel. Florentine armament; rings, large ovals, set with pearls. Fans are to be painted water colours on silk and mounted on cedar or sandal wood.

"The fashions of the *roi soleil* are not to be scantily carried out. We have the spun purple, gold and brocade, the powder, the sedan chairs, the ambrosial bath and fumigated boudoirs. We are coming to our morning levées, to the times when we shall receive company while reclining on our couches under pink satin and lace. We are coming back to the scenes painted by Hogarth; so brush up your loyalty, for when the crash comes I shall look to you for defence such as was not granted to Marie Antoinette in her troubles. And why? Because I am not a responsible party, and to you, gentlemen, will be laid all the blame."

The latter part of the speech was said with terrible vehemence. Fashion then rose, bowed, and retired.

THE GARDEN.

FLOWER GARDEN.

FINE weather seems to have fairly set in, a circumstance that the garden is not slow to evidence. The high temperature has, however, brought with it a large accession of garden foes, which will require sharply looking after, or they will soon overrun the ground. For slugs, nothing is better than laying down fresh cabbage leaves, and examining them, say twice a day. The green fly is beginning to get troublesome also, and cannot be treated better than with sulphur or tobacco water.

The tender annuals which were sown in April may now be pricked out on a hotbed. The mould in which they should be planted should be light, and of the richest nature. When the plants have made some progress and nearly filled the pots with their roots, they should be carefully shifted, and again placed near the glass in the frames. In this way they should be kept growing until their final shifting into pots corresponding with the respective sizes of the different species of plant cultivated. Balsams require pots ten or twelve inches in diameter, cockscombs eight or nine inches.

Plants in flower-pots that have been kept in the house all the winter should be shifted into larger ones, with fresh soil. Rub off the surface mould and as much of the ball of earth as will come off without disturbing the roots; put some of the new compost in the pot, as much as will raise the plant to its proper height, and fill in all round with the new soil. The collar of the plant, except geraniums, should be even with the surface of the mould, which should be within half an inch of the top.

Sow seed of herbaceous plants in the open air, and plant out before the plants get spoiled by being crowded together. This will give the plants time to get strong and in a flowering condition before winter. Take up hyacinths and other bulbs that have done flowering, and plant in the reserve ground. Tie up carnations, pinks, and picotees, or the flowers will get knocked about and dirty: thin the trusses if fine flowers are wanted.

PLANT-HOUSES AND FRAMES.

Greenhouse.—Steadily increase the ventilation of the house in which are the azaleas, camellias, and Epacris that have flowered early and have been cut back. What is required is free healthy wood, without its being drawn out lanky. Repot all those that require it before the young wood gets too long. Syringe them lightly when shutting up in the evening, and water carefully. Fuchsias intended for exhibition must have warmth, moisture, and shade; the latter must not be too dense. Stopping and tying out are two important matters just now. The plants must not get pot-bound before they reach the flowering pots. Six weeks must elapse between the last stopping and the time they are wanted to be in flower. All the hard-wooded stock must have thorough ventilation when the air is soft and warm. Leave the ventilators open until late in the evening.

Frames.—Ariculas require the most airy position possible now, with shade and shelter and covering, as wind, frost, rain, sunshine, and heat are all alike injurious to them. There is no simpler method to deal with them than to stand the pots on a hard pavement of stone, tile, or coal-ashes, and place over them, at some height from the plants, lights resting on pots. There will be a free current of air through, and the lights can be taken off when desirable, and be replaced instantly. Bedding plants to be kept growing till of sufficient size for hardening off.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Lettuce, says the *Gardener's Magazine*, sown after this time, if transplanted in hot soils, generally run to seed before they are fit for use. It is much the best way to sow a few rows about every fortnight where they are to remain. The seed can be sown very thinly, and the plants thinned out after they are nicely up. Select a cool position. Radishes must also be sown in a partial shade, or they will be too hot for use. Sow a good breadth of turnips on well-manured ground. Sow cabbage, cauliflowers, and marrow peas. Transplant the two first from the seed-bed. Earth up peas, and stick as required. The main crop of Scarlet runners may be got in, as the weather will be tolerably safe by the time they are above ground. Thin out all spring crops before they get crowded and spoiled. A small pinch of colewort may be sown soon for furnishing a supply of nice tender hearts in the autumn, should the cauliflowers do badly through the summer. Harden off capicums, tomatoes, vegetable marrows, gourds, and annual herbs like basil and majoram. Our seasons are so short that unless they are treated in a proper manner now, the season will be half over before the plants make any progress. Get the ground ready for them at once, so that they can go out at the earliest moment.

FRUIT GARDEN.

Apricots are badly infested with grubs, hand-picking is the only remedy; but it is not a very difficult affair, as the leaves curled together are a sufficient indication of their whereabouts. Leave sufficient wood for laying-in and spurs. Disbud the surplus shoots in earnest now. Thin the fruit to a reasonable extent, and leave a few for removing after the stoning is finished. Pinch back the shoots intended for spurs to the fourth leaf. Disbud peaches and nectarines in much the same way, but without leaving any for spurs. On many trees the black-fly has taken possession of the points of the young growths. Dipping the shoots in tobacco-water is without doubt the most effectual way of clearing the trees, but it takes up more time than can be well spared in most gardens. A quicker way would be to dust with Pooley's tobacco-powder when the trees are moist with dew, or after a shower. It is more effectual when the foliage is moist besides its adhering better. The growth upon which the next year's crop depends will be certainly spoiled if these pests are allowed to go on unmolested. Unless the soil is naturally wet and heavy, thorough soakings of manure-water will materially help the strawberry plants. Good mulchings of manure is the next best help to them.

A NASHVILLE druggist has invented a rat paint made of a preparation of phosphorus. You first catch a rat and paint him. After dark he looks like a ball of fire, and, going among his fellow rats, they become frightened and vacate the premises, the phosphorescent rat following of course and hurrying up the rear.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

AN adaptation of Victorien Sardou's popular drama of "Seraphine," which has been for some time before the play-going public of Paris, was produced at this theatre on Saturday evening with success, but not with such an amount of success as might have been anticipated from the prosperous career of the original. The piece has been reduced from five acts to three, and the duty of translating was undertaken by Mr. Boucicault; but, for a reason which was explained on Saturday evening, that gentleman's name has been removed from the advertisements. Feeling that his position as a dramatic author, rather than as a mere adapter, had not been sufficiently respected by the artists to whom the drama had been entrusted, he caused a notice to be placed in the entrance lobby to the effect that he had requested that his name should be withdrawn from the bills, as he did not desire to assume the responsibility of certain alterations and additions made by the performers in the piece, in his absence from all rehearsals, and with the full approval of the management. It may, therefore, be very naturally assumed that Mr. Boucicault considers his own version of the piece superior to that which has been brought before the English public; but those who had an opportunity of witnessing the performance can only contrast what they absolutely saw with the representation of the original play, and there can be no doubt that M. Sardou's production has suffered in the transmutation. In order to meet the more refined prejudices of a London audience, one of the main features of the story has been entirely changed, and hence there is not sufficient motive for the mental throes and violent fits of passion which the heroine, Seraphine, is made to display. The scenery, which consists solely of two interiors—the one a drawing-room in Seraphine's house in Paris, and the other an apartment in Colonel De Montignac's house—is painted and "built up" by Mr. Grievé in that special form of pictorial skill for which this favourite artist has long been distinguished.

NEW ITALIAN OPERA.

The first performance of the season of the new Italian Opera Company took place on Monday evening at the Lyceum Theatre, the opera chosen for representation being "L'Elisir d'Amore" of Donizetti. The conductor, Signor Tito Mattei, was applauded on his entrance, and then the band played the National anthem, which, being ended, the opera commenced. The chief characters were:—Adina, played by Miss Rose Hersee; Giannetta, by Madlle. Marina; Nemorino, Signor Gardoni; Belcore, Signor Gassier; and Dulcamara, Signor Menici.

The management displayed much wisdom in selecting an opera that could be well played by a small company, and by this means secured a success which might not have attended the production of a work in which a greater amount of theatrical display was necessary.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

MM. Théodore Barrière and Lambert Thiboust's drama of "Les Filles de Marbre" was acted in a compressed form by the Felix company on Monday evening. This piece pleased the Parisians amazingly when produced sixteen years ago at the Théâtre du Vaudeville, and has ever since kept firm hold of the French stage.

HOLBORN THEATRE.

On Saturday evening this house was opened under the management of Mr. Barry Sullivan, who, as we understand, proposes to devote it to Shakespearean plays, and comedies, both ancient and modern, of a higher order than those usually performed at other London theatres. In fact, the intention seems to be to make it the home of the legitimate, as distinguished from what has come to be known as the "sensational," drama. The experiment could not have been made at a more propitious moment, for numerous as the metropolitan play-houses now are, there is not one amongst them which aspires to so lofty a line of business. Mr. Charles Kean, who did so much to cultivate in the public mind a taste for the more intellectual forms of dramatic entertainment, has passed away. Mr. Phelps, who, in the north of London, laboured for many years with creditable zeal in the service of the elder dramatists, has long since retired from management; and Mr. Chatterton has already abandoned the idea which he cherished only a few weeks ago of keeping Drury Lane open for the representation of high-class works during the summer months. Mr. Sullivan, therefore, may be said to have the field to himself. His project is sound and intelligible, and, being also well timed, there is reason to hope that, if conducted with suitable spirit and judgment, it will be attended with success. A theatre corresponding in character to the "Théâtre Français" is a desideratum, and the manager who shall establish it will certainly deserve well of the more educated and refined among English play-goers. The season was inaugurated with Lord Lytton's comedy of "Money," a play attractive as its name. The house was crowded in all parts, and Mr. Barry Sullivan's reception by the audience was enthusiastic.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, HIGH HOLBORN.

For some time past there have been various rumours as to the future of the Holborn Amphitheatre, the most dominant being that it would probably be diverted from the object for which it was opened and devoted to promenade concerts. All such surmises are now stopped by the issue of a prospectus by the proprietors, Messrs. McCollum and Charman, from which we learn that in consequence of the very great success attending occasional musical performances under their direction they are induced to believe that similar approval would be bestowed upon their efforts to establish a regular series of orchestral entertainments, for which only the first talent should be engaged; and they have arranged therefore for a series of grand orchestral and choral concerts, under the sole direction of Mr. C. J. Hargitt, to commence on Saturday next, under the title of the Royal Amphitheatre evening promenade concerts. The programme for each evening is to be devoted to really good but popular orchestral, choral, and solo performances, vocal and instrumental, and the orchestra will comprise sixty performers. On the opening night Madlle. Liebhart, Madame Emmeline Cole, and Mr. Vernon Rigby will sustain the principal solos, while the well-known St. Cecilia Choral Society will give the choruses. Altogether, the concerts appear likely to prove a great success, if the excellent programme put forth by the proprietors be adhered to with anything like close-

ness. There is certainly room for such an entertainment as this in London, the position and arrangements of the house are also good, and we wish the promoters therefore every success.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE commencement of a new season (1869-70) at the Crystal Palace could hardly have been celebrated more worthily than by the "grand musical festival in honour of Gioacchino Antonio Rossini," which was held on Saturday in the Handel Orchestra, under the direction of Sir Michael Costa. As in the instance of the Handel Triennial Festival, the musical department was exclusively superintended by the committee of the Sacred Harmonic Society, with whom the graceful idea of thus paying homage to departed genius originated. The orchestra numbered about 3,000 singers and players, and the entire display bore as near a resemblance to a Handel Festival as, the music not being Handel's music, was possible. The fineness of the weather, and the attractions of the programme combined drew together a veritable Handel Festival audience—an audience of some 20,000 persons, who, when Sir Michael Costa made his appearance in the orchestra, welcomed him with such an uproarious greeting that, if long experience of such public recognition has not made him indifferent, it will dwell in his memory for years to come.

While upon the subject of the Crystal Palace, we may add that the prospectus arrangements for the present year prove that the directors have not in any way relaxed their efforts to make the Palace one of the best places within easy access of the metropolis for spending a happy day.

A series of eight Grand Summer Concerts will be given on the Handel Orchestra on the following dates:—May 8th, 22nd, and 29th; June 12th and 26th; July 3rd, 10th, and 24th. For these concerts the now celebrated "Crystal Palace Band" will be considerably reinforced by the best instrumentalists.

Other concerts will be arranged as the season advances. Meanwhile, as a new and interesting musical feature, the directors have announced that a series of operas, (the English text) will be given shortly after Whitsuntide, on the Concert Hall stage, by a thoroughly efficient company, full scenery, dresses, &c., under the management of Mr. George Perren. Conductor, Mr. Manns. The first representation is to take place on Monday, 31st May.

Then there are to be flower shows, grand displays of fireworks, &c., to say nothing of the attractions afforded by the grounds and the special amusements that are arranged from time to time. The Crystal Palace is indeed maintained as the "Palace of the People's Pleasures."

A "HISTORY OF ORATORIO," by Herr C. H. Ritter, is in preparation.

The Breslau Theatre has just adopted the *diapason normal*. In spite of the pitch settled at Stuttgart, the French standard is slowly but surely making its way throughout Germany.

THE Emperor Napoleon has decided that a colossal bronze group shall be placed on the summit of the triumphal arch at the top of the Champs Elysées, Paris, as intended by Napoleon I.

AN orchestra has been constructed upon the stage of the Royal Amphitheatre, Holborn, and Bryceson and Co. have erected an organ, to be used in the Sunday Evenings for the People and also for Promenade Concerts.

ACCORDING to present arrangements, Mdlle. Nilsson's tournee will commence in September. She intends giving one or more concerts in all the principal places in the United Kingdom.

CHARLES LAMB does not seem to have lost his hold on the reading public. We hear that Messrs. Bell and Daldy have sold over 45,000 of their complete edition of "Elia and Eliaana." May the number soon be doubled!

MDLLE. NILSSON contradicts the report of her approaching union with the Duke de Massa. She claims to be too wedded to her profession to wed the Duke or any one else—that is, at present.

A new spectacular extravaganza, by Alfred Thompson, entitled "Columbus; or The Original Pitch in A-Merry-Key," is in preparation at the Gaiety Theatre. The scenery is in the hands of Messrs. Telbin, Gordon, and Matt Morgan.

THE first volume of Baron Carl Claus von der Decken's "Travels in Eastern Africa," edited by Otto Kersten, has just been published. The book has been dedicated, by permission, to her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia.

THE well-conducted and popular evening paper, the *Express* has appeared for the last time. A brief farewell to its readers informs them that "the publication of an evening newspaper being found inconsistent with the arrangements called for by the extending circulation of the *Daily News*, the *Express* will cease to appear after this evening."

THE anniversary festival of that excellent institution, the Royal General Theatrical Fund, will be held on Thursday, May 13, at the Freemasons' Tavern. On this occasion it is to be hoped that the members of the theatrical profession will testify by their attendance the interest they take in its prosperity. The president of the evening will be Mr. A. R. Slous. The musical arrangements will be under the able superintendence of Mr. Coote.

THE Theatre Bellini was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening, last week, and but little remains except the bare walls. Fortunately, the devouring element spared the adjacent buildings; indeed, its rage seems to have been directed solely to the theatre itself. Handbills had announced a *spectacolo straordinario* for that evening, the *début* of a new singer, but a still more extraordinary spectacle was afforded, that of the burning of the theatre itself.

THE Lord President of the Council has requested Sir Charles Wheatstone, Sir Michael Costa, Prot. Tyndale, Lieut.-Col. Scott, R.E., Captain Donnelly, R.E., and Mr. Bowley to report on the acoustic qualities of the new Lecture Theatre at the South Kensington Museum. There will be three trials; one by a lecture with demonstrations on musical pitch by Prof. Guthrie; a second, by voices directed by Mr. A. Sullivan; and the third, by instruments directed by Mr. Ella.

MUCH to the credit of the managers of the Worcester Musical Festival, a new oratorio by Mr. A. S. Sullivan, "The Prodigal Son," will be produced. The meeting will take place on the 6th September and four following days. The oratorios will be the "Messiah," "St. Paul," and "Elijah," and a selection from "Judas Maccabæus," besides Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The singers will be Mmes. Lemmens Sherrington,

Tietjens, Patey Whytock, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Vernon Rigby, Lewis Thomas, and Santley. Mr. Done, the cathedral organist, will conduct.

NICE came near being the scene of an alarming catastrophe a few days ago. An alarm of fire was given at the Théâtre Français. The audience became excited, and began to rush out *en masse*. Luckily some of them had sufficient presence of mind to see that it was a false alarm; they did their best to calm the panic, and were so successful that no lives were lost. It seems that it was the boy who kindles the lightning that did the mischief. He put too much sulphur, and the result was a flash so vivid that the audience thought he had been borrowing fire *à leur adresse* from Prometheus or some other incendiary.

A most brilliant performance took place on Monday, when Madlle. Nilsson made her appearance as Lucia in Donizetti's opera for the first time this season, with a success that must have satisfied her most ardent admirers, for it was as genuine as it was well earned. The cast was nearly the same as that of last season, with two exceptions—one being the substitution of Signor Casoboni for Signor Agretti in the part of Normanno, and Signor Bulterini undertaking the part of Edgardo for Signor Mongini. The other characters were—Enrico, Mr. Santley; Raimondo, Signor Foli; Arturo, Signor Marino; and Alicia, Madlle. Corsi.

FOR months past the builders have been hard at work at the Gaiety Theatre restaurant in the Strand, and it now approaches completion. The edifice is of clean white brick, with stone dressings, and architectural ornaments in the Moorish style. The establishment will be a sumptuous and luxurious one, thoroughly in the French style. It is said, indeed, that £40,000 has already been spent on the building; but surely that must be an error. One thing, however, is certain, that the place will be like nothing else in London, and a visitor to it will require no very strong imagination to fancy himself in a first-class *café* on a Paris boulevard.

PROFITABLE NEWSPAPERS.—Some of the most profitable newspapers in the kingdom are those which scarcely anybody sees and nobody reads. The *London Gazette* costs about £8,000 a year to produce, including the handsome salary of £800 given to the editor; it brings in a revenue of over £24,000, so that there is a profit of £16,215. Even the *Edinburgh Gazette* which probably no mortal eye has seen south of the Tweed, has a profit of more than a 100 per cent., cost, that is, £1,453, and brings in a gross revenue of £3,118. The *Dublin Gazette* is a less valuable property, and the profit is only £604. Altogether the Government may be congratulated upon the results of its efforts at journalism, for it netted £18,581 last year.

WE regret, says a contemporary, to receive a confirmation of the report that Mdlle. Patti (la Marquise de Caux) has been obliged to resort to the French tribunals to protect herself against the extravagance of her husband. The Marquis is addicted to high play, and spends his money even faster than La Diva can make it. She has applied for a *separation des biens*, which is something analogous to a protection order in England, and if granted will place all her property under her exclusive control. She will then be in a position of an English married woman whose property is settled strictly upon herself. The *separation des biens* in France is quite distinct from the *separation du corps*. The latter is in effect a judicial separation; the former does not interfere in the least with conjugal rights.

AT a parish church in the Black Country, the churchwarden on his re-election recently gravely declared—having reference to a recent discussion—that he should only hold the office conditionally on the immediate abolition of singing and chanting. To this singular condition the rector, who is a zealous anti-Ritualist, very strongly demurred, despite his warden's argument that church music was an agent of Popery. The question was ultimately adjourned, but as a matter of course the substance of the debate got noised abroad, and produce no little excitement among the lovers of the service of song. Oddly enough, on the following Sunday, the hymn which was the proper hymn for the day contained the well-known verse:—

Let those refuse to sing
Who never knew our God;
But servants of the Heavenly King
Should sound his praise abroad.

And it was sung with a heartiness by the choir and people which quite discomfited the non-musical churchwarden, and will possibly prevent any further efforts on his part to revive the Puritanic form of worship there.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN THE CRIMEA.

THE Royal party, as our readers are aware from the telegrams we have published, left Constantinople in the Ariadne, with the Psyche in company, and proceeded up the Bosphorus to the Crimea. There was a strong current during the night, for early in the morning the land which came in sight was made out to be the towering peak near Cape Aia, and the ship's course was altered so that she passed the entrance to Balaklava and stood for Sebastopol at an angle to the coast line. To some the exclamation, "There is Sebastopol!" caused a strange emotion. There it was, indeed—the dim contour of Fort Constantine dancing in the mirage far away, the well-known outlines of the landscape of the plateau seamed with the French trenches near at hand, and crowned by the ridges of the Flagstaff Bastion, the Redan, the Malakhof, the Mamelon, Cathcart's hill, Kamiesh, and Kazatch, once black with masts and hulls, now left to the wild duck and the seagull—not a trace of the busy town to which war gave a vigorous commerce which vanished like the pall of white smoke that once hung over the city beyond. On the north side there is the Memorial Chapel which the pious care of the Emperor has erected, and there is also the North Cemetery on the hill-side, behind Fort Catherine, with its array of charnel-houses in white stone and the Monument to Prince Gortschakoff. On the south side there is a conspicuous monument on the Malakhof, and in front of the ruined pile of barrack and hospital, behind the Redan, towers a colossal statue.

The first effect of Sebastopol in its present state to newcomers is one of surprise, Dr. Russell, who accompany their Royal Highnesses states, "They say the place is much smaller than they expected. Indeed, it is difficult to understand as it now appears, how the genius of the engineer and the bravery of an army could have cast a wall so strong around

those ruined heaps that the legions and fleets of two great Powers and two potent auxiliaries were held at bay for eleven long months and more. The forts on the north side are just as they were when the Allies evacuated the Crimea. It rained during the night, and the Prince had an opportunity of seeing the extraordinary change which a few hours' wet can produce in the soil of the Crimea. There was a short delay in the landing in consequence, but the weather cleared and the Prince and Princess and suite landed at the "Count's Stairs" in the barge. They were received by the General (who presented Madame and Mademoiselle de Kotzebue), by his staff, and by the officers in the town. The people assembled at the landing place burst into a loud cheer as the Prince and Princess stepped on shore. Here there was more bread and salt offered; the band of the regiment which is stationed there, as it has been for many years, played "God Save the Queen." Followed by a close-pressing throng, the Prince was conducted to the space inside the stairs under the white portico, so familiar during the siege, and there inspected a fine company of the regiment with its colours, and received the report of the day from the officer on duty. Horses were provided for the Prince and the gentlemen of the party, and an escort of Tartars of the Guard, under the Mufti Kadi, attended on the Princess and Mrs. Grey and others, who were in pony carriages. About 10.30 the royal party started along the street which runs above Dockyard Creek, as they called the harbour of Sebastopol. It is well known and marked in all the sketches of the city, and is, in fact, a branch from the continuation of the Woronzow Road into the place. The club-house, the great church, the theatre, the library are still in ruins as we left them, and all the mass of streets and houses which lay between Artillery Bay and the Flagstaff Battery are but tottering walls blackened with smoke—a sacrifice offered up by shot, shell, and flame to time. One church has been restored, the cupola of the bell has been renovated, and a new bell put therein, but the clock is gone; a few houses here and there have been patched up, and two inns by the way offer wine and food and beds to the traveller; but for the remainder—why, it is a Tadmor or Palmyra. The party passed heaps of guns and shot and shell by the water's edge, wound round under the Garden Batteries, the Crow's Nest Battery, and Flagstaff Bastion, now only earth and clay, and crossing by the site of the Creek Battery, got on the Woronzow Road, crossed it, and ascended the steep side of the Karabelnaia suburb behind the Barrack Battery, and so got in the rear of the Redan, passing out to the front by a track on its proper left face. The side of the ravine was once a mass of houses; there remain now only continuous lines of stones and walls, like those in a Scottish or Irish clearing. The Princess found it hard to believe that the shapeless heaps on which she was looking once constituted the streets of the Queen of the Euxine—a city of 30,000 souls, or with the garrison and sailors, 50,000—reduced to some 5,000 we were told, and most of them apparently in penury. The Government offered and indeed gave the people a certain sum to rebuild their houses but the majority preferred to spend it elsewhere, and of the former inhabitants there are not many—few or none, indeed, except the obstinate old "salts" who cling to the old port as they would to a sinking ship in battle—such as would be found wandering about the hard by Portica were no more. The line of the Redan can still be traced very clearly, but no idea can be formed of the depth of the ditch, the thickness of the traverses, or the fortress of gabionade which was erected on the spot. The Prince rode outside to the salient, and there dismounted and surveyed the scene. The head of our last sap was shown to him and the trench from which our poor fellows had to run the gauntlet for 300 yards, the place where they got in, the ground which they held unsupported, though our trenches were full of men—in fact the site and nature of a calamity which would have been cheaply converted into a triumph even at the cost of twice the lives which were sacrificed to no avail. Little children came up to offer bullets and shell splinters for sale, and diligent research rewarded private explorers by old musket-locks and similar relics; but the marvel is how all the iron and lead mines which were so abundantly furnished here could have been so soon exhausted. From the Redan the party went to the Fifth Parallel and so into the Quarries, and then passing by "Egerton's Pit" rode by our mortar batteries, descended into the Ravine, crossed the Woronzow Road, mounted to the other side, and cantered over to the Cemetery on Cathcart's Hill."

We have not space to follow the royal visit in further details, but the following telegrams will show the latest movements of their royal highnesses:—

BRINDISI, May 2.—The Prince and Princess of Wales and suite arrived here at noon to-day. Their royal highnesses were received by General Angelina, aide-de-camp of King Victor Emmanuel; Count Chambrun and Baron Montamaro, orderly officers; and Count Arrivabene, deputy of the Italian Parliament. The royal party started by special train at two p.m., en route for Turin.

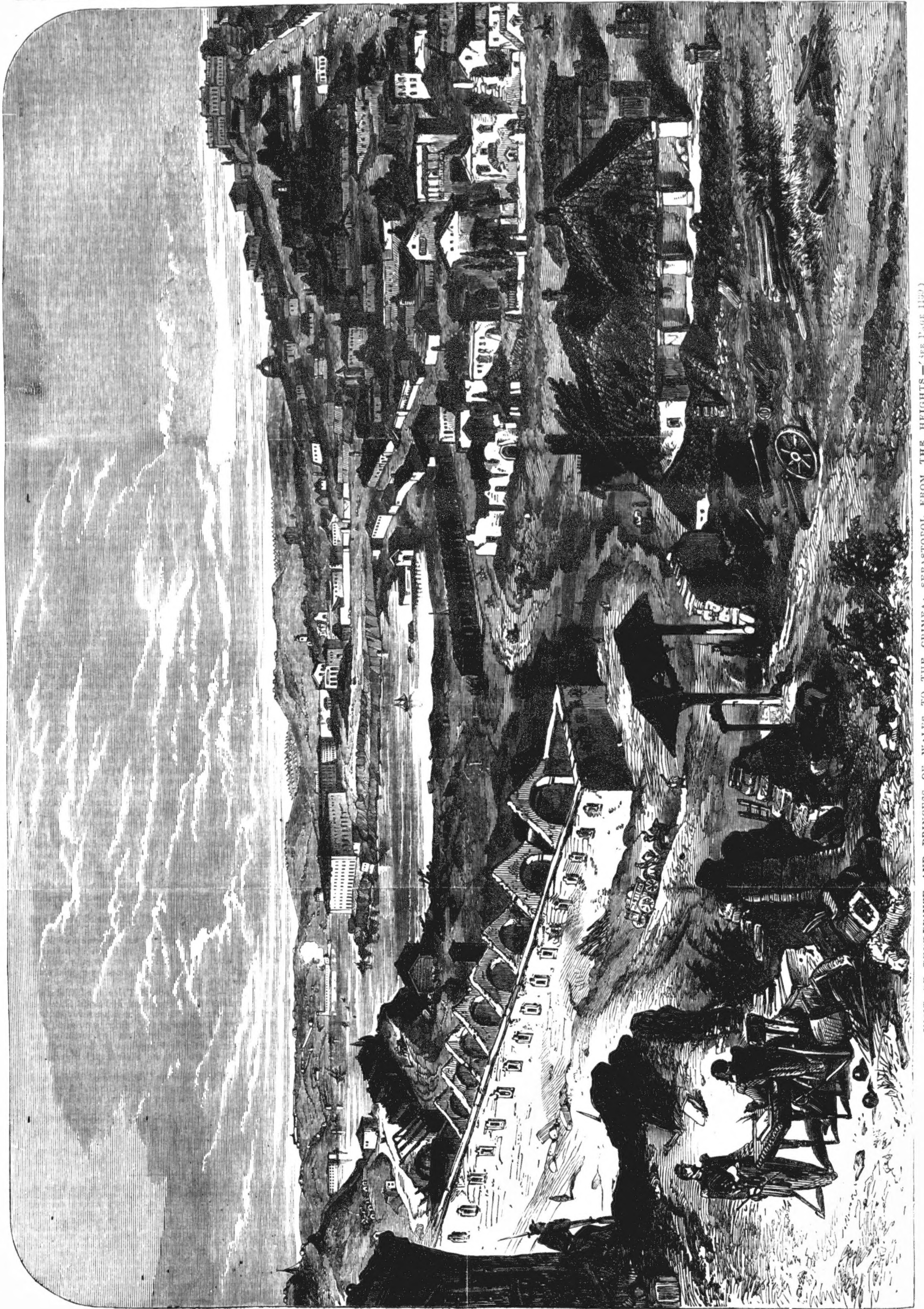
BOLOGNA, May 3.—The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the terminus of the Southern Italian Railway at seven o'clock this morning. The train which conveyed their royal highness was composed of ten saloon carriages, and could not run at full speed; nevertheless the journey was performed at an average of fifty kilometres per hour, including stoppages. At Campo Marino their royal highnesses alighted for dinner.

TURIN, May 3.—The Prince and Princess of Wales and suite, accompanied by Sir Augustus Paget, General Angelina and Count Arrivabene, arrived here at 2 p.m., and alighted at the Hotel de l'Europe.

ST. MICHEL, May 4.—The Prince and Princess of Wales and suite passed over Mont Cenis to-day by special train and proceeded on their way to Paris.

Count Arrivabene and Mr. Longridge accompanied the royal party as far as St. Michel.

SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 23, Old Bond-street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.



VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO THE CRIMEA: SEBASTOPOL FROM THE HEIGHTS.—(SEE PAGE 1139.)

SPRING-TIME WITH THE POETS.

We give this week a very pretty engraving emblematic of spring time, and in connection with it we cannot do better than glance at the characteristics of the vernal season, especially as described by the poets. It were perhaps difficult to find, if we were inclined to seek, a more fitting introduction to the poetry of May—the true representative Spring month—than the lines of the old and faithful poetic chronicler, Spenser:—

Then came fair May, the fayrest mayd on ground,
Deckt all with dainties of her season's pryde,
And throwing flowres out of her lap around:
Upon two brethren's shoulders she did ride,
The twinnes of Leda; which on either side
Supported her, like to their sovaine queene.
Lord! how all creatures laught when her they spide,
And leapt and daunc't as they had raviht beene!
And Cupid selfe about her fluttered all in greene.

There is a heartiness as well as a quaint humour about this description that is a charming trait of Spenser's graphic style; but he is not the only bard that has struck the lyre in honour of the season. May, the "merry month" it has been not inaptly styled, with its fresh green leaves and blooming hedgerows, its songbirds and its rippling streamlets, has evoked many a gladsome lay:—

So thickly now the pasture crowd,
In a gold and silver sheeted cloud,
As if the drops of April showers.
Had woo'd the sun, and changed to flowers.

And Leigh Hunt's pleasant picture of a May morning may be new to at least some of our readers:—

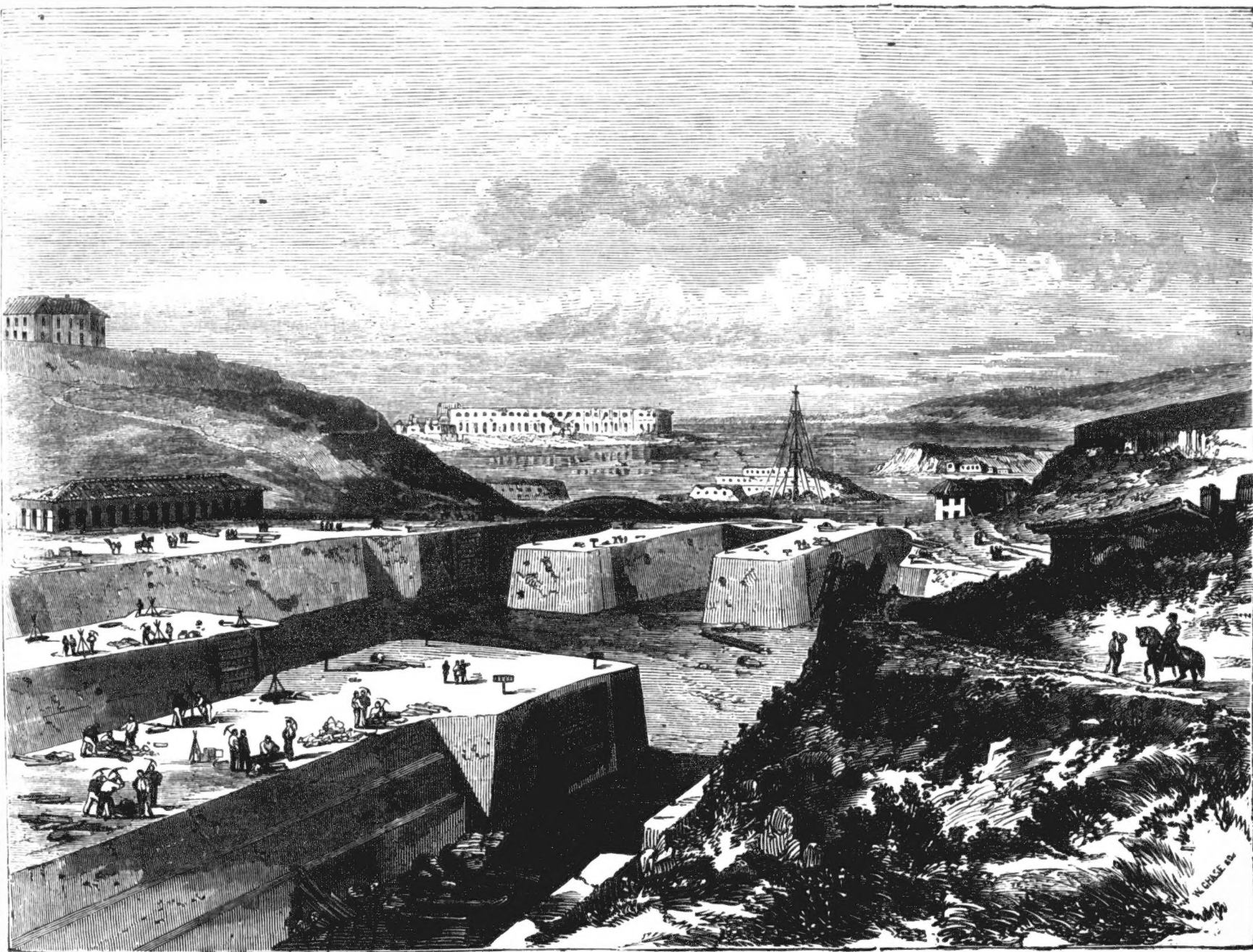
A morn, the loveliest which the year has seen,
Last of the Spring, yet fresh with all its green;
For a warm eve and gentle rains at night
Have left a sparkling welcome for the light;
And there's a crystal clearness all about;
The leaves are sharp, the distant hills look out;
A balmy briskness comes upon the breeze.
The smoke goes dancing from the cottage trees;
And when you listen you may hear a coil
Of bubbling springs about the grassy soil;
And all the scene, in short—sky, earth, and sea,
Breaks like a bright-eyed face that laughs out openly!

Nor have the poets had it all their own way; if it required a poet's inspired vision to see the beauties of March, with its sombre sky, and cold, biting winds, the glorious juvenescence of May—now claimed by Spring and now by Summer—has proved sufficient to fire the imagination and kindle the ardour of the most prosaic.

Perhaps beyond all other objects that please the eye with their beauty, and delight the sense with their fragrance, stand

a refreshing shower bath, when well shaken, a large hawthorn, heavy with dew, and covered with bloom, would make!

We have now a great increase of flowers, and amongst them the graceful wood sorrel—the true Irish shamrock—the trefoil leaves of which are heart shaped, of a bright green, and a true weather glass, as they are always shut up at the approach of rain. The petals, which are beautifully streaked with lilac, soon fade when the flower is gathered, while the leaves yield the purest oxalic acid, and are much sorer than the common sorrel. Buttercups are now abundant, and make the fields one blaze of gold. Sweet woodruff now displays its small white flowers, and those who delight in perfuming their wardrobes will not fail to gather it, for it has the smell of new hay, and retains its scent a length of time, and is by many greatly preferred before lavender. This delightful fragrance is hardly perceptible when the plant is first gathered, unless the leaves are bruised or rubbed between the fingers; then the powerful odour is inhaled. The sweet woodruff is rather a scarce plant, and must be sought for in woods, about the trunks of oaks—oak-leaf mould being the soil it most delights in; though small, the white flowers are as beautiful as those of the star-shaped jessamine. Plentiful as red and white campions are, it is very rare to find them both together, though there is hardly a hedge in a sunny spot under which they are not now in bloom. Like the



RUINED WORKS AT THE HARBOUR OF SEBASTOPOL.—(SEE PAGE 1139.)

Come hither, come hither, and view the face
Of Nature, enrob'd in her vernal grace;
By the hedgerow, wayside flowers are springing;
On the budding elms the birds are singing;
And up, up, up to the gates of heaven
Mounts the lark, on the wings of her rapture driven;
The voice of the streamlet is fresh and loud;
On the sky there is not a speck of cloud:
Come hither, come hither and join with me
In the season's delightful jubilee.

With a few skilful touches the poet of the "Seasons" describes the progress of vegetation:—

From the moist meadow to the wither'd hill,
Led by the breeze, the vivid verdure runs,
And swells and deepens, to the cherish'd eye.
The hawthorn whitens; and the juicy groves
Put forth their buds, unfolding by degrees,
Till the old leafy forest stands display'd
In full luxuriance.

Poor Clare, too, sings in his own free, happy, and imitable way of the simplest of flowers with which Nature's lavish hand has bespangled our fields; and the verse is so beautiful in its simplicity that we cannot but give it:—

The daisy and the buttercup,
For which the laughing children stoop
A hundred times throughout the day,
In their rude romping summer play,

the May-buds, only seen in perfection at the end of this pleasant month, or a few brief days beyond. All our old poets have done reverence to the milk-white scented blossoms of the hawthorn—the May of poetry—which throws an undying fragrance over their pages; nor does any country in the world present so beautiful a sight as our long leagues of English hedgerows sheeted with May blossoms. We see it, remarks a pleasant writer, in the cottage windows, the fireless grates of clean country parlours are ornamented with it, and rarely does anyone return home without bringing back a branch of May, for there is an old household aroma in its bloom which has been familiar to them from childhood, and which they love to inhale better than any other that floats around their breezy homesteads. The refreshing smell of May-buds after a shower is a delight never to be forgotten; and, for aught we know to the contrary, birds may, like us, enjoy this delicious perfume, and we have fancied that this is why they prefer building their nests and rearing their young among the May blossoms. The red May, which is a common ornament of pleasure-grounds, derives its ruddy hue from having grown in a deep red clayey soil, and is not, we fancy, so fragrant as the white hawthorn, nor so beautiful as the pale pink May, which is coloured like the maiden blush rose. It is in the dew they shake from the pink May that our simple country maidens love to bathe their faces, believing that it will give them the complexion of the warm pearly May blossoms, which they call the Lady May. What

ragged robin, they are in many places still called cuckoo-flowers, and what the "cuckoo buds of yellow hue" are, mentioned by Shakespeare, has never been satisfactorily explained.

Several of the beautiful wild geraniums, commonly called crane's-bill, dove's bill, and other names, are now in flower, and some of them bear foliage as soft and downy as those that are cultivated. Some have rich, rose-coloured flowers, others are dashed with deep purple, like the heart's-ease, while the one known as herb Robert is as beautiful as any of our garden flowers. It would make a long catalogue only to give the names of all these beautiful wild geraniums which are found in flower in May. But the most curious of all plants now in bloom are the orchises, some of which look like bees, flies, spiders, and butterflies; for when in bloom you might, at a distance, fancy that each plant was covered with the insects after which it is named.

Presenting such charms as these, of birds and flowers, no wonder the olden poets should have delighted to describe May as a beautiful maiden, clothed in sunshine and scattering flowers on the earth, while she danced to the music of birds and brooks.

Our space is exhausted: nor is it necessary to write more. The best way surely to understand and appreciate the beauties of the month is to pass out with a clear conscience and a thankful heart amongst its song birds and its flowers.

THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Managers, Messrs. Gye and Mapleson.
 This evening, May 8, Donizetti's Opera, *LUCIA DI LAMERMOOR*; Edgardo, Signor Mengini; Enrico, Mr. Santley; Raimondo, Signor Felli; and Lucia, Madlle. Christine Nilsson. Conductor, Signor Arditi.
 Extra Night.—On Monday next, May 10, Verdi's Opera, *LA TRAVIATA*, Violetta, Madlle. Christine Nilsson.
 On Tuesday next, May 11, Bellini's Opera, *LA SONNAMBULA*; Amina, Madame Adeline Patti (her first appearance this season).
 Doors open at eight o'clock; the Opera commences at half-past. The Box-office under the portico of the Theatre, is open from ten till five. Pit tickets, 7s.; amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. B. Buckstone.
 Every Evening, at 7, *EASY SHAVING*. Messrs. Rogers, Clark, Gordon, and White; Messrs. F. Wright and F. Gwynne. After which, *HOME*. Messrs. Sothorn, Chippendale, Compton; Messrs. Cavendish, Hill, &c. Followed by *CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH*; Messrs. Sothorn, Chippendale, Vincent, &c.; Messrs. Cavendish, Hill, &c. Concluding with *MAKE YOUR WILLS*. Joseph Bragg, Mr. Buckstone.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Vining.
 Every evening, at seven, *TWICE KILLED*. After which, at eight, *AFTER DARK*; a Tale of London Life; Messrs. Walter Lacy, Dominick Murray, Dan Leeson, J. G. Shore, C. H. Fenton, Edmonds, Holston, and Gresham; Messrs. Emma Barnett and Rose Leclercq. Concluding with *THE SECRET*.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.
 Every Evening, at 7, *DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO CAMBERWELL*; Mr. G. Belmore. At a quarter to 8, *BLACK AND WHITE*; Messrs. Fechter, Arthur Stirling, G. Belmore, Atkins, R. Phillips, and Stuart; Mesdames Carlotta Leclercq, Leigh Murray, and Leonore Grey. Concluding with *WHITEBAIT AT GREENWICH*. Mr. Atkins; Mrs. Leigh Murray.

HOLBORN THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Barry Sullivan.
 Every evening, at 7.30, *THE MISTRESS OF THE MILL*. At 8, *MONEY*; Barry Sullivan, Messrs. J. C. Cowper, George Honey, W. H. Stephens, Charles Coghlan, Lin Rayne, A. Bernard, E. Dyas, and W. Arthur; Messrs. Hermann Vezin, Louisa Thorne, and Charles Horsman.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee, Mr. B. Webster; Manager, Mr. H. Wigan.
 Every Evening, at 7, *MASKS AND FACES*; Messrs. B. Webster, Ashley, Vaughan, Stephenson, Smith, and H. Neville; Messrs. Mellon, St. Henry, and Furtado. After which, *ONE TOUCH OF NATURE*; Messrs. B. Webster and Eburne, and Miss Furtado. To conclude with *FAST COACH*; Mr. J. G. Taylor and Miss Nelly Harris.

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. John Mitchell.
 This evening, at half-past eight, *"LES INUTILES"*; a comedy, in four acts, by M. Caldol.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Swanborough.
 Every Evening at 7, *A WIDOW HUNT*. Messrs. Clarke and Belford; Miss E. Bufton. *JOAN OF ARC*; Messrs. Thorne, James, Fenton, Turner, Chamberlaine; Mesdames Bufton, Maitland, Sheridan, Goodall, Newton, Claire, Raymond. Conclude with *HUE AND DY*; Mr. Robson.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss M. Oliver.
 Every Evening, at 7.30, *IN FOR A HOLIDAY*; Mr. Day. At 8.15, *A ROVING COMMISSION*; Mr. Dewar, Messrs. Rouse, Bromley, and Bishop. At 9, *THE MILITARY BILLY TAYLOR*; Messrs. Dewar and Danvers; Messrs. C. Saunders and M. Oliver. Concluding with *CLAUDE DUVAL*, Miss M. Oliver.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss Marie Wilton.
 Every Evening, at 8, *SCHOOL*. Messrs. Hare, Montague, Addison, &c.; Messrs. Carlotta Addison, Buckingham White and Marie Wilton. Also *A WINNING HAZARD*, and *A LAME EXCUSE*; Messrs. Blakely, Montgomery, Collette, and Terriss; Misses A. and B. Wilton.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, Long-accs.

Manager, Mr. E. J. Young.
 Every evening, at seven, *MY WIFE'S DENTIST*. Followed by, at a quarter to eight, *SHRAPNINE*; Messrs. Hermann Vezin, C. Wyndham, G. Vincent, and S. Emery; Messrs. Herbert, H. Hodson, Henderson, Larkin, and Patti Josephs. To conclude with *TRYING IT ON*.

GLOBE THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Sefton Parry.
 Every Evening at 7, *MINNIE*. At nine, *BREACH OF PROMISE*. To conclude with *BROWN AND THE BRAHMIN*. Mesdames Lydia Foote, Brennan, Hughes, Stephens, C. Thorne, and Behrend; Messrs. Vernon, David Fisher, Marshall, Andrews, Mellon, and J. Clarke.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hollingshead.
 Every Evening, at 7, *AN ELIGIBLE VILLA*; Miss C. Loseby and Miss A. Tremaine; Mr. F. Crellin and Mr. Terrot. At a quarter to 8, *DREAMS*; Mr. Alfred Wigan, Mr. B. Soutar, Mr. J. Maclean, Mr. J. Clayton, Mr. J. Eldred; Messrs. Madge Robertson, R. Sanger, and Leigh. At 10.15, *ROBERT THE DEVIL*; Miss E. Farren. Ballet.

ST. GEORGE'S THEATRE, REGENT-STREET.

Every Wednesday and Saturday at 3, every night at 8, *ROYAL AND ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS' ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT*; and the Burlesque Extravaganza, *THE VERY GRAND DUTCH-S*.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, HOLBORN.
 Will open on Saturday next for a series of evening PROMENADE CONCERTS, under the DIRECTION of Mr. C. J. Hargitt.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Open at Ten.
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Christy's Minstrels. Eight.
POLYTECHNIC.—Miscellaneous Entertainment, &c. Open from Twelve till Five and from Seven till Ten.
MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten.
ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Eight.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.—Open daily.

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1.—FREE.

British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Justice; Docks; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum, Fife House, Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; House of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds. Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street; National Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Society of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

2.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers' Museum, 81, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 5, New Burlington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins); Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum (old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum, South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street; Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum, Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

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The Illustrated Weekly News
AND LONDON HERALD.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1869.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT SEBASTOPOL.

DR. RUSSELL, the talented *Times* correspondent, has been contributing some most interesting letters to that journal descriptive of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Crimea, and they are all the more telling from the fact of his having passed through the whole of the Crimean war. He once more surveys the famous ground, and after the lapse of thirteen years we are reconducted in imagination to the Crimea; and invited to look upon the ruins of Sebastopol and the places around it which are sacred in the memories of thousands of our countrymen. In perusing the account, the first thing that strikes one is the completeness of the ruin. No city cursed by prophetic lips has ever encountered a more appalling destruction. Sebastopol is now not only no fortress; it is not even an ordinary trading seaport. A miserable and half-begged population, reduced, perhaps, to a tenth of the old number, still haunts the ruins to talk of the old times, and wonder if the Czar will ever give the word which is to re-establish the fallen greatness of the city. The beautiful southern coast of the Crimea is still the resort of noble and wealthy Russians; the coasts of the Black Sea are receiving every year more and more of the influence of civilization; that great basin has become the scene of a commerce of which no one can foresee the limits; and yet Sebastopol, which but a few years ago was the most famous city of its shores, and possesses natural advantages such as belong to few others, still lies in the ruins of 1856. There has been seemingly no attempt even to encourage the stay of the old population, or to give the place a new chance as a seat of trade. We must therefore do the Russians the justice of admitting that they have honourably abided by the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris. There remains not a fort which can give umbrage to the Porte or its Allies. If it were lawful for a ship of war to float in the waters of the Black Sea, it could find no means of equipment or repair at the place which, fifteen years ago, had one of the finest arsenals in the world. The Russians, we are told, are wonderfully candid and outspoken. They do

not pretend to extenuate the loss they have suffered. They are proud of the heroism of their army in holding the town so long under such a storm of shell as was poured upon it, and they count the Crimean campaign as one of the most glorious in their annals. But the reality of the defeat and the important consequences of the Treaty which followed are too present in their minds for them to seek to persuade others of their insignificance.

TRADE TRICKS AND THE POOR.

NEARLY every week the papers contain black lists of dishonest tradesmen who are summoned by the inspectors of weights and measures or sanitary inspectors, and fined sums varying according to the nature of the offence; and the number thus punished from time to time is so large that one cannot but feel impressed with the magnitude of the evil. If so many are punished, we may rest assured at least twice the number escape, and the fact that many come up again and again proves that the game is too profitable to be effectually stopped by the mere infliction of a fine. Besides, not only do the public suffer through such depredations, but honest tradesmen—and these, happily, still form the majority—are placed at a great disadvantage, for those with whom they have to compete do not meet them on equal terms. If the fast-and-loose tradesmen of whom we complain are occasionally victimised by some clever swindler, they certainly retaliate by paying the public at large back in the same coin; and this they do in England with more impunity than in most other countries. There is no need for us to take a leaf out of the Turkish code, and to nail dishonest tradesmen by the ears to their shop-doors and shutters, exposing them alike to the jeers and the projectiles of passers-by; but we might take a hint from our French neighbours, whose supervision of weights and measures, and of articles of food liable to adulteration, is one of the many things they manage better than we do ourselves.

A writer in *Once a Week* has ably drawn attention to this subject, and shown how much may be done in this matter by judicious government supervision. In Paris, for instance, a considerable number of special agents, attached to the prefecture of police, are charged with examining every description of alimentary produce offered for sale to the public. They comprise inspectors of meat, of eggs, and of flour, tasters of wine, &c., and ambulant inspectors called *fleurs*, or smellers. The duties of the latter extend all over Paris; over every shop where edibles of any description are sold; over every restaurant, café, and cabaret; every stall and hand-barrow with fish, vegetables, fruit, &c., exposed in the streets for sale; and it may be said in their favour that they pitilessly seize all damaged and adulterated articles which they succeed in detecting. They visit, on an average, eight thousand establishments every month, in the course of which period the seizures made by them vary from three hundred to six hundred in number, according to the season of the year. Detailed reports, addressed to the prefecture of police, specify the quantity and character of the articles seized, from which it would appear that provision-dealers, milkmen, and grocers are the principal offenders. In the month of August, 1867, at the height of the Paris Exhibition, during visits paid to six thousand five hundred and eighty-one establishments, no less than five hundred and ninety seizures were made, being at the rate of nearly ten per cent. From long practice, these smelling inspectors have acquired a kind of infallibility which the delinquent tradesman is the first to recognise; consequently, their decisions are rarely contested. A single sniff suffices to enable them to detect whether either the cooked or salted meats have formed portions of an animal that has died of disease, or been slaughtered according to the prescribed regulations. These ambulant inspectors have not only to verify the wholesomeness of all substances offered to the public, but to examine carefully and confiscate, if requisite, the utensils employed in the preparation of alimentary substances. For this purpose they visit the kitchens of the various restaurants, traiteurs, tables d'hôte, and boarding-houses, and any copper vessels on which verdigris is discovered, or plated dishes and spoons, the plating of which has worn off, are immediately sent by them to be re-tinned or silvered, as the case may be. In like manner, they prohibit the use for culinary purposes, of zinc utensils, or earthenware ones coloured with arsenic green, or glazed with any varnish the basis of which is salt of lead. The inspectors of meat are attached to the various Paris slaughter-houses, and to the Pavillon of the Halles Centrales, where the Paris dead-meat market is held. Early every morning, as soon as the various pieces of meat arriving from the *abattoirs* and the railway stations are numbered, they commence their rounds, and stamp every joint approved as wholesome with the letter V, in blue ink. All unsound meat is at once put aside to be sprinkled with spirits of turpentine, the strong odour which renders it useless for alimentary purposes. It is then sold, to be converted to various industrial uses. Meat that has had a bad appearance, but yet retains certain nutritive qualities, is consigned to the *Jardin des Plantes* to feed the wild animals with. So careful are the authorities with regard to the main ingredient of the universal omelette, that they have appointed no less than sixty-five inspectors of eggs, fully half of whom are constantly employed in examining single every egg sent to the Paris markets, which they do by holding it before a candle. All that are bad are at once destroyed, and such as are over stale are sold to gilders and others for trade purposes. A certain number of these egg-inspectors are charged with the duty of testing the stocks of the retail dealers,

If measures only half as stringent were adopted in London, we should have far less wholesale adulteration and rapacious dealers would certainly not longer care to take the risk of consigning diseased meat to the London market.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

The Queen drove out on Thursday afternoon last week, with Princess Louise, attended by the Marchioness of Ely; and Her Majesty drove in the grounds on Friday morning, accompanied by Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Prince Christian also went out.

Mr. Helps had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family on Thursday.

The Queen drove out on Friday afternoon, accompanied by Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; and Her Majesty went out in the grounds on Saturday morning with her royal highness. The other members of the Royal Family walked out.

Saturday was the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur.

The Rev. George and Mrs. Prothero had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family on Friday.

On Saturday afternoon the Queen drove out, attended by the Marchioness of Ely, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice walked in the grounds.

On Sunday morning Her Majesty, their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine Service at Whippingham Church. The Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting were in attendance. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. James Drew officiated. The Rev. James Drew preached the sermon.

The Hon. Florence Seymour succeeded the Hon. Mary Lascelles as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and Lord Alfred Paget succeeded Viscount Bridport as Equerry in Waiting to Her Majesty.

The Queen walked and drove in the grounds on Monday morning, attended by the Marchioness of Ely. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Louise drove out, attended by Lady Susan Melville; and Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Christian walked in the grounds.

His Serene Highness Prince Lowenstein Wertheim arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge succeeded Colonel Ponsonby as Equerry in Waiting to Her Majesty.

Her Majesty, with their Royal Highnesses Princesses Louise and Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Prince and Princess Christian, is daily expected to leave Osborne, and return to Windsor Castle. Her Majesty will remain for a day or two at Windsor, and then proceed to the metropolis, after which the Queen will return to Windsor, preparatory to going to Scotland. It is not considered probable that the Queen will visit Ireland this year, as has been announced.

The Queen walked in the grounds on Monday afternoon, accompanied by Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Louise; and Her Majesty drove out on Tuesday morning with Princess Louise.

The Judge-Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen on Monday.

FASHIONABLE ARRANGEMENTS.—To-day (Saturday)—The Countess de Grey's assembly; Gun Club Challenge Cup Competition, the winner to receive surplus entries (about £25); there will also be a £5 optional sweepstakes; shooting to commence at two o'clock precisely. May 10—Mrs. Washington Hibbert's first ball. May 11—Her Majesty's Drawing-room, at Buckingham Palace; the Hon. Lady Bateson's ball, 12 Grosvenor-place; Mrs. W. E. Gladstone's second dance. May 12—Concert at Buckingham Palace; the Duchess of Cleveland's ball. May 13—Lady Arabella Hesketh's first ball; Lady Antrobus's first dance. May 14—Mrs. Eaton's second ball. May 21—Signor Marras's concert at his residence, 10 Hyde-park-gate: last compositions of Rossini, Gounod, Ricci, and Wagner; "Pezzi Classici," of Beethoven and Mozart; "Musica Sacra," Palestrina and Pergolesi; "Canti Nazionali Napoletani," &c., by De Giosa, Braga, Robaudi, and Marras; from three to five o'clock. May 24—Mrs. James Fellowes's ball. May 27—The Derby Day. May 28—The Oaks Day. May 31—The Yorkshire ball, at Willis's-rooms, King-street, St. James's. June 2—Her Majesty's birthday celebrated; Lady Goldsmid's concert, St. John's Lodge; Mrs. Russell Sturgis's second ball. June 4—The St. James's private subscription ball, at Willis's-rooms, King-street, St. James's. June 7—Madame Anichini Scalia's *grande matinée musicale*, at 12, Kensington-palace-gardens (by kind permission). June 23—M. Benedict's thirty-fourth annual grand morning concert, under the immediate patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary Adelaide, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Teck, at St. James's-hall. June 28—Madame Anichini Scalia's *matinée musicale d'invitation*, at Pryor's Bank, Fulham (by the kind permission of Mr. W. Wolley).

A WONDERFUL feat has been accomplished in the way of velocipede running, in a Boston hall. Walter Brown, the celebrated oarsman, propelled himself on the velocipede a distance of fifty miles in five hours and forty-two minutes. It was necessary that Brown should ride round the school 573 times to measure the required distance, and, deducting the time lost in stoppages for refreshments, two or three falls, &c., this extraordinary run against time was made in four hours and seventeen minutes.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately; it is perfectly harmless; it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It has been long in use in America, and is highly recommended by medical men; it is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child; it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP.—No mother should be without it.—Sold by all medicine dealers, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords on Friday, the Fine Arts Copyright Consolidation, &c. (No. 2) Bill was, on the motion of Lord Westbury, read a second time and referred to a select committee; and on the motion of the Marquis of Salisbury the Civil Service Pensions Bill was read a second time.

A debate on the state of Ireland was subsequently inaugurated by Lord Lifford, who called attention to the speech of the Mayor of Cork at the late Fenian banquet in that city, and inquired what steps the Government contemplated in relation thereto, but nothing definite was elicited.

On Monday Earl GRANVILLE informed their lordships that their Whitsuntide recess would commence on the 13th and terminate on the 27th inst.

A question having been put by the Duke of Somerset as to whether any arrangement had been made or measures contemplated for replacing the three prelates of the Church in the south-western counties who had been for some time incapacitated by illness for the performance of their episcopal duties,

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY observed that the three cases referred to were not all alike, for the Bishop of Salisbury had been struck down suddenly by illness. As the House had last year declined to pass a measure to relieve disabled prelates from their duties, the Bishops of Exeter, Winchester, and Bath and Wells had been unable to retire, but they had taken such steps as were in their power to ensure the discharge of their duties. The most rev. prelate added, in reply to Lord Lyttelton, that the episcopal bench would be glad if the Government would take up the matter and bring in a bill respecting it.

Earl GRANVILLE intimated that such was the intention of Ministers, and said that the measure would provide for the case of a bishop incapacitated by infirmity.

On Tuesday, the Sea Birds Preservation Bill was passed through committee, their lordships having expunged, on a division, by 54 to 40, the clauses making it a penal offence to take or be found in possession of eggs of the birds sought to be protected by the bill.

The Civil Service Pensions Bill was also passed through committee.

On the motion for the third reading of the Militia Bill, Earl GREY availed himself of the opportunity to express his opinion upon the national defences. The noble earl advocated an increase of the regular army in preference to depending upon militia and reserves.

Lord NORTHBROOK described at some length the services rendered by the militia, and assured the House that the country had never been in a better position of defence than it was at the present moment.

This testimony to the value and efficiency of the "old constitutional force" was confirmed by the Duke of Northumberland and Lord De Ros.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the Commons on Wednesday last week, Mr. DENMAN moved the second reading of the Evidence Amendment Bill, the object of which, he said, was to remove the mischievous, irrational, and absurd anomalies of the law as at present administered, by removing those restrictions which now prevent petitioners and respondents in the Divorce Court from giving evidence in their own behalf, as also persons who may be plaintiffs or defendants in actions for breach of promise of marriage. To make such persons competent and compellable to give evidence would, he submitted, tend to the discovery of truth and conduce to the ends of justice.

After considerable opposition the bill was read and passed.

On the Thursday Mr. PEEL DAWSON gave notice that he intended on the Monday to put some questions to the Chief Secretary for Ireland with reference to the language used by the Mayor of Cork at a valedictory banquet given on the Tuesday evening in that city to certain released Fenians.

Mr. GLADSTONE announced that, with a view to facilitate the progress in committee of the Irish Church Bill, there would be a "morning sitting" on the Tuesday from two until seven o'clock.

The House then went into committee on the Irish Church Bill.

On the Friday Mr. GRAVES proceeded, notwithstanding the request of the Premier, to comment upon the late agrarian offences perpetrated in Ireland. He stated that they were of a nature which shook public confidence, paralysed trade, and tended to undermine the peace and prosperity of the empire.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE, while lamenting the frequency of crime in Ireland, arising for the most part out of the unsatisfactory relations between landlord and tenant, denied that the condition of the country in that respect was unprecedented, and reminded the House that there were many darker pages in the history of the country within the memory of living men. The Government, however, were doing all in their power for the repression of the outrage, and the whole power of the law would be directed to the security of life and property.

Lord STANLEY did not impute blame to the Government for declining to pass any opinion upon the language of the Mayor of Cork without further information, although he thought sufficient had been established to show that the mere spectacle of such a man in such a place was a public scandal and an encouragement to disaffection.

Several other hon. members followed, several on both sides of the debate, but the Government remained very reticent as to whether any active measures would be adopted.

On Monday Major Anson took his seat for Bewdley, in the room of Mr. Cunliffe, unseated on petition.

In reply to a question from Mr. Baines, the Marquis of HARTINGTON stated that a reduction in the charge for postage money orders, especially for small sums, would be desirable, but that it had been found in practice that a fee of less than 3d. would entail loss upon the department. He promised, however, to see what could be done in the way of making some abatement of the present charge.

In answer to Colonel French, Mr. GLADSTONE said that if, in consequence of the arrangement for morning sittings, the House should be able to close the Committee on the Irish

Church Bill this week, he should propose to give up Monday night to Mr. Corrance for his motion on the increase of pauperism and vagrancy. On the following Thursday he proposed to take the report on the Church Bill, and if that should be got through within the night he should move that the House at its rising should adjourn until the following Monday week, the 24th inst., for the Whitsuntide recess. This announcement was received with loud indications of dissatisfaction, the general understanding being that in consequence of the concession made by the House at Easter the Whitsuntide recess would not be less than a fortnight. Finding that the opinion of the House was so unanimously in favour of two clear weeks' holiday, Mr. GLADSTONE remarked that he had hoped his suggestion would have been acceptable, but that his words were not written in letters of iron.

The Irish Church question was then proceeded with, and the 36th clause of the Bill was reached.

On Tuesday, Mr. CARDWELL stated, in reply to Sir R. Anstruther, that the Horse Guards, acting on instructions from the War-office, had issued an order forbidding the marking of soldiers a second time with the letter "D."

In answer to a question from Mr. Candlish,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said there was reason to believe, from the latest report received from Mr. Turner, the British agent in India for auditing the accounts of the Abyssinian war, that the expenditure would not exceed that which the Government had already estimated—namely, about £8,700,000.

Replying to questions from Mr. Dawson,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND said that the Government having satisfied themselves that the Mayor of Cork had used the words imputed to him at a recent banquet in that city to the liberated Fenians, were of opinion that he ought not to be allowed any longer to fill the office of chief magistrate, and that, as neither the Executive Government nor the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had the power to remove him, it was his (the Attorney-General's) intention to bring in a bill to disable the present Mayor from holding or enjoying the office of justice of the peace, or of Mayor of the City of Cork, or of any other place in Ireland. This announcement was received with loud cheers, which were renewed when Mr. Gladstone subsequently stated that he would ask the House to give the motion of the Attorney-General for Ireland precedence over all other business.

Mr. J. TALBOT having reminded the Premier of the general understanding that the Whitsuntide holidays were to extend to Monday, the 31st inst.,

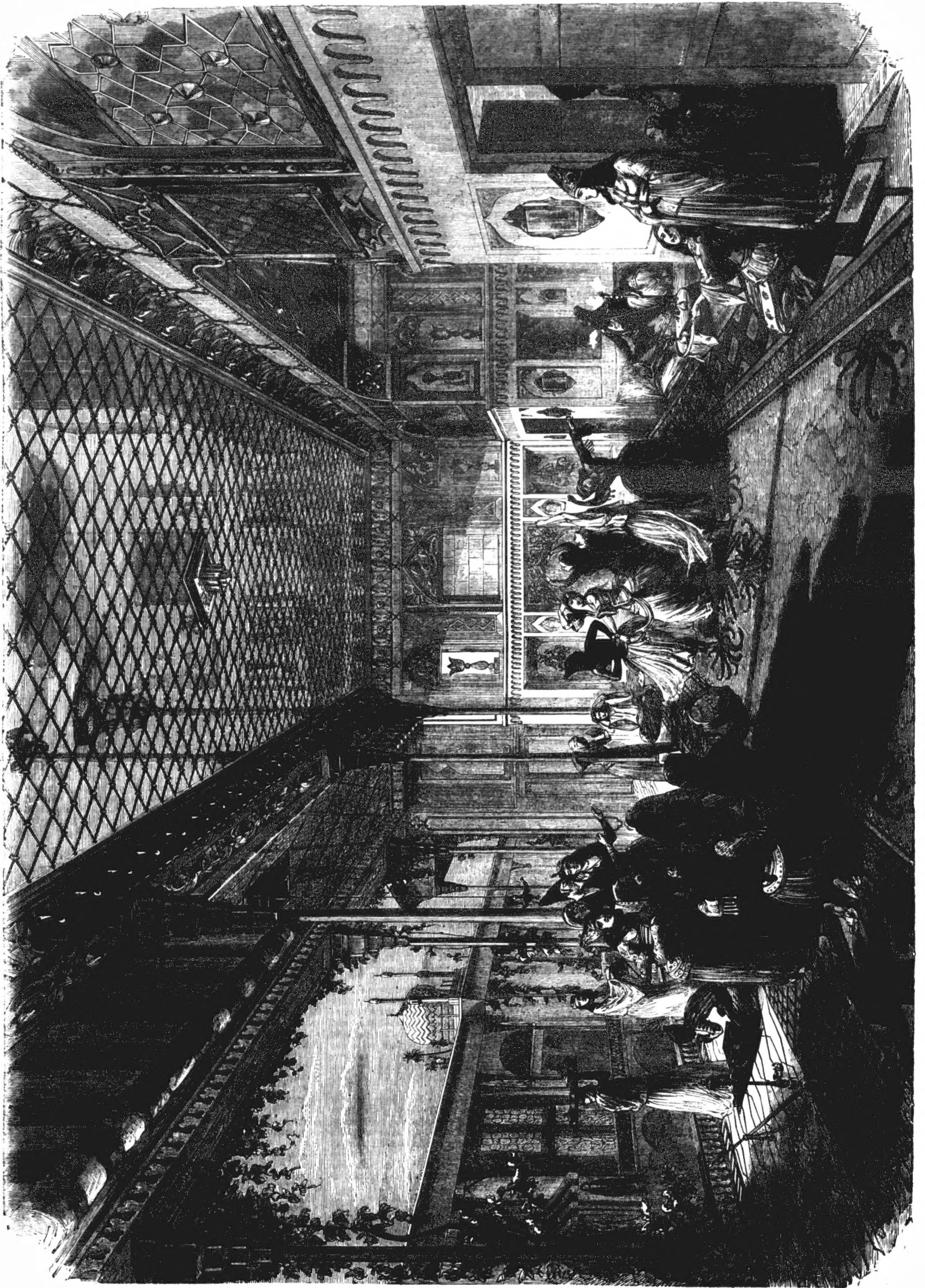
Mr. GLADSTONE owned that when he stated on Monday evening that he meant to propose that the House should adjourn from Thursday, the 13th instant, to the 24th instant, he had acted from an inadequate appreciation of the state of public feeling on the subject. He had consulted the usual oracles, but they had not proved so entirely faithful as he had generally found them to be. On reflection, however, he was willing to alter the arrangement, and provided the Irish Church Bill was passed through committee this week, and the report was received on Thursday, the 13th, he would move that the House at its rising that day should adjourn until that day fortnight (the 27th instant).

The Marquis of HARTINGTON announced that in consequence of the general and unexpected opposition to the Post-office Savings Bank Bill, the Government intended to withdraw it.

The debate on the Irish Church Bill was then proceeded with.

On Wednesday the ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND moved for leave to bring in a bill for removing the Mayor of Cork from his office. In a lengthened review of the conduct of the Mayor of Cork the learned gentleman said that he entered upon his duties at the beginning of the present year, and soon after commenced to sit in the Police-court of the City of Cork. Almost from the first day he sat upon the bench his conduct seemed to have been systematically devoted to lowering the administration of the law, and bringing it into contempt, whilst abusing and insulting the borough magistrates.

MISERS.—The most striking example of the tendency to hoard by several members of the same family was in the case of the Elweses. Sir Harvey Elwes died possessed of a fortune estimated at a quarter of a million, yet his total annual expenditure was supposed not to exceed one hundred and ten pounds, the chief sustenance of his household being game and fish. He could not, however, with all his penuriousness, have kept his expenses down to so low a point if he had not had his own woods and cattle to supply fuel, milk, cheese, and butter. His sister-in-law exactly resembled him, but she, woman-like, carried the thing out to the bitter end. Though her husband left her about one hundred thousand pounds, she actually starved herself to death. Her son John succeeded to the whole of the property, and a worthy inheritor he proved himself. He was educated at Westminster School, where he gained a somewhat distinguished position as a classical scholar. Having inherited his uncle's property, he indulged in his great weakness, that of gambling, which he lived to abhor. The stakes he played for were as high as his antagonists chose to go, and it not unfrequently happened that, after risking thousands of pounds in the early part of the night, he would leave the table and go straight to Smithfield to sell his own cattle, and haggle with a butcher for a shilling. What could have induced the electors of Berkshire to return him to Parliament as their representative, it is not easy to imagine, but they did so in three successive Parliaments. His journeys to and from London were always performed on horseback, and he took care, in making them, to choose the road which had the fewest turnpikes, and to avail himself of every bit of greenward by the roadside to save his horse's shoes. He never bought any clothes, and those he wore would never have been mended if somebody had not looked after them; and as for his shoes, he would never allow them to be cleaned from fear of their being worn out the sooner. He grudged every penny he spent for food or anything else, and yet he was generous at times to an extent that nobody would have imagined. A Major Tempest who had become acquainted with him, had an opportunity of buying a step in his regiment, but he had not got the money. Old Elwes, hearing of it, without solicitation sent him the money, never asking for repayment or security.—*Cassell's Magazine.*



ALMEERS DANCING IN A PERSIAN PALACE.—(SEE PAGE 1148)



SPRING TIME.—(SEE PAGE 1141.)

The Last Cruise of Mark Bratts.

A LEGEND OF NORTH WALES.

By A. H. WALL.

In the year 1838 I was a widower, living, as I had lived for thirty years, a prosperous tradesman in the City of London. My only daughter was married and in Canada; my two sons were at sea, I had no relatives in England, was sixty-four years of age, and often feeling dull and lonely, resolved to sell my business, and pass the rest of my life in my native town of Conway, in Carnarvonshire.

I followed the bent of my inclination, and one dreary morning in December started for North Wales. Dear, dear me! How travelling has changed since the year 1838! A toilette hurriedly made by candle light—a run through the dark, cold street—the rambling old inn-yard and the coach looming dimly thro' the darkness—bustling waiters bringing out luggage—shouting ostlers bringing out horses—the coachman, a little mountain of capes, coats, and wrappers, beating his breast and stamping his feet for warmth—these are the remembrances which rise before me, while the hoofs sliding and clattering over the rounded stones, the cracked coach-bell jangling, and the guard's horn as we start, echo an accompaniment to them.

When the coach got out of London—and, comparatively speaking, it wasn't far you went before you were out of London in those days—and my fellow passengers not being conversational, I sat listening to the jingle of the harness and watching the light of the coach lamps, which, falling upon the wall of darkness outside, appeared like a sportive Will-o'-the-Wisp running a race with us. And so I fell into a train of thought. Old scenes came back to me, and old incidents connected with them; forgotten forms and faces were restored to my memory, and feelings and sentiments unknown for many years came home and nestled lovingly down into my heart. My father's ancient house near the old Plas Mawr, or great mansion, in the market place; the graves of my mother and brothers, the old church, the castle, hills and valleys, corn-fields and meadow land, rocks, mountains, rivers, and the grand old sea, the fresh, the bright, the open sea, all came back, familiar as of old!

In due time I reached the romantic and picturesque town of Conway, heartily sick of my tedious, and, indeed, dangerous, journey, and took up my abode at the Castle Inn. Having visited what few relatives and friends I had remaining in the place, I next, one by one, revisited all the scenes of my boyish adventures and rambles. Of course Conway was then a different place from what it now is—more primitive, quaint, and old-world looking. There was a rugged wildness and grandeur in most of the scenery about it not found at other times of the year, when its features are considerably

softened and sweetened by the varied graces of more genial seasons; but for all that I was out and about each and every day until the great holiday of Christmas came.

For that day I had impatiently waited. On that day and no other I had resolved to visit Llandudno—now a popular and fashionable watering-place, then an obscure little fishing hamlet. I meant that day to be associated all through my remaining days either with my meeting an old woman who, forty years before, had been well known as Jane Morgan, the beauty of Llandudno, and talking with her over old times and old feelings, or with hearing as much of her history as I could glean from those who had known her since I was a boy in Conway, over head and ears in love with her. She was then a girl of thirteen and I was two years her senior, and we were generally understood to be sweethearts, although she was a poor fisherman's daughter, and I was the son of a flourishing solicitor in Conway, and although neither Jane nor myself had ever come to any understanding as to the position we occupied with regard to each other.

Christmas-day dawned bleak and dull, but I was early astir. My friends thought me mad to leave their snug fire-side and merry company for a day's solitary ramble about Llandudno—a name which signifies "The Dark Village"—but I kept my secret and had my way, and was doubtless abused as a most obstinate and eccentric old man.

I drew my warm cloak around me as I shiveringly passed over the bridge, hastened along the hard sand till I reached Dinasgony, crossed from there to Eglwys Rhos, and so reached the place I sought, numbed with cold and half-frozen.

The Great Orme's Head is a gigantic rocky promontory jutting out into the sea, and Llandudno, perched upon its top-most height, is, or rather was, a little cluster of rudely-erected huts, and thatched, white-washed cottages, with an old, almost ruinous, church crouching from the sea winds in a dreary looking little graveyard. How well I did remember it to be sure! As I toiled along the barren path winding steeply up the precipitous side of the rock, I again saw myself a boy just as I was when I used to take off my boots, crawl to the very verge of the steep, and, holding my nose, because of the stench of putrid fish ascending from the nests of the sea fowl, look shudderingly down on the ghastly breakers raging and roaring about its jagged base. Far down beneath me, yet high, high up above the pigmy fishermen working amongst their toy-like skiffs below, I used to see the wild sea fowl sailing grandly about on their broad white wings; and sometimes a daring fisher-boy lowered by a rope to some narrow, grassy ledge jutting out from the nearly perpendicular face of the rock, and gathering samphire or the eggs of the sea fowls which were wheeling and hovering about him with harsh, dissonant cries all the while to scare him from their unfledged young.

There was a small public-house in the hamlet, and to this I made my way, eager for rest and warmth. The parlour was a little room with a sanded brick floor and a low white-

washed ceiling, crossed with heavy beams so rudely put up that not even the bark had been removed from them, as you could easily see, despite the white-wash. It had a large open fireplace and the wind was making unearthly noises in its chimney as I drew a chair close to the blazing fire and gave the landlord my order.

I found out in the course of conversation with my host that many of the fishermen I remembered were alive and still in the village, as I expected they would be, for I knew them to be in what a popular writer once called the "happy" condition of regarding the horizon of their birthplace as the limit of the earth, and the next town or village as a kind of foreign country. I could learn nothing of Jane Morgan however, but then my host was a young man of twenty or so, and Jane had, doubtless long ago changed the name of Morgan for that of her husband. Strange to say, I had never before thought of this exceedingly probable event, and stranger still, as I did so I experienced a kind of jealous pang. I grew quite dismayed and sad at the prospect of meeting her with grown-up sons and daughters about her, and with one beside her in whose presence I could hardly say all I had thought of saying to her, even although we should be all old folk together.

When I had refreshed, warmed and rested myself, I visited the old churchyard, went carefully over the rude timber and stone memorials of the humble dead, read here and there a roughly-carved name which I had known in old times, and amongst the rest that of Jane Morgan's mother, who died, it appeared, some two or three years after I went to London. Most of the fishermen were out at sea, but I chatted with some brown-faced ancient crones at their cottage doors, gave pence to their shy bare-footed little grandchildren, and asked some of the fisher-wives if they remembered old Morgan and his daughter Jane? They seemed to have vague remembrances of such persons, but gave me no information beyond saying that, to the best of their belief, she died many years ago; but, for some reason or another, I attached no importance to their words, and went back to the little inn to dine, never doubting but when the fishermen came back and assembled—as was usual with them—in that little public room, I should, from one and another, obtain all the information I sought, and get a sure clue to my boy sweetheart's whereabouts.

When I informed the landlord that I intended to pass the night with him, the worthy fellow was considerably dismayed. In the first place, he had no spare bed; and in the next place, the best bed he had was, he said, quite unfit for a gentleman like myself to sleep on; but I at last removed his scruples, and he consented to make what arrangements he could contrive for my accommodation.

As the evening approached it snowed heavily. The fishermen began to drop in, one by one, and in groups of two and three, and after shaking the snow-flakes from their rough jackets, they lit their pipes and gathered round the fire. Fresh blocks of wood were heaped on it, until the room and its inmates were all aglow in its ruddy, flickering glare. My

presence, at first, seemed to exercise a depressing influence, but it soon wore off, and when I ordered the host to supply the evening's consumption of spirits, beer, and tobacco at my expense exclusively, I became immensely popular, and was cheered and toasted to my heart's content.

As the little deep-set window of coarse green glass in the room we occupied grew black, and the whirling, noiseless snow-flakes and dull leaden sky became invisible, women and children joined us, and we soon formed a very merry, Christmas-like party; and although the pendant oil-lamp flared and flickered in the draughts, we seemed tolerably warm and snug.

The men were rough, hardy fellows, inured to risk and danger, ignorant and superstitious in the extreme; but they were kindly to the women and tender to the children. We had songs—boisterous old ballads with thundering choruses, sung to tunes full of a primeval vigour and simplicity,—vaguely and quaintly worded, and with rude old rhymes such as would set a musical poet's teeth on edge. We had anecdotes, stories of wild adventures at sea, of terrible wrecks, of bad fishing seasons and of the causes thereof, some of which were of truly a startling and singular character: of cottages blown down by the furious blast sweeping over the Great Orme's Head; of comrades lost at sea. And then we whispered hoarsely, amid an awe-enforced silence, of the terrible mysteries of unknown caverns, the strange noises from which could be heard even as we spoke; of mermaids and mermen, and of serpents and other vast creatures horrible to look upon, rising out of the depths of the sea in which they lived; and about other monsters of the deep. And so on, until presently our talk was of smuggling, and this was evidently a favourite topic.

Close by the post of honour, nearest the nook I occupied, sat a tall, gaunt old fisherman, who presently cast his pipe suddenly upon the floor, where it was shattered into pieces, and started to his feet, saying, in a husky voice full of deep emotion—

"Excuse me mates, and go on—only, if you're on that tack sheer off!"

(To be concluded in our next.)

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Two photographers have been arrested in New York on a charge of swindling, by falsely representing that they were able to produce spiritual portraits of persons deceased.

It was stated in our last number that an old man named Rowe, employed by the Rev. R. R. Wright, at Maramchurch, in Cornwall, had been shot dead by a boy in his master's service, who was playing with a loaded gun. It turned out that the boy (who is named James, and is fourteen years of age) had been often cautioned against playing with the gun, and he has been committed to take his trial for manslaughter.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.—The first gig of the Terrible, paddle-frigate, was upset in Plymouth Sound a few days ago, and two seamen belonging to that vessel, John Bailey, of Portsmouth, and Henry M. Creaner, drowned. The postman of the ship, and three other seamen belonging to her that were in the gig, had a narrow escape. They were rescued, while in a state of great exhaustion, by William Little, a waterman of Plymouth, and two little boys, his sons, aged nine and eleven.

DURING A REVIEW OF TROOPS AT LUCKNOW BY LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, a spirited young horse in the artillery division became restive, threw himself down by crossing his legs, and upset a gun train. Several of the horses were so much injured that they had to be shot on the spot. Some of the gunners were also hurt, but the only one seriously injured was the rider of the horse which caused the accident. His leg and three of his ribs were broken, and his left hand smashed.

STARVING ONESELF TO AVOID A PAUPER'S FUNERAL.—At an inquest held at Limehouse it was stated that the deceased, a negro sailor, aged eighty-one, had such a horror of being buried by the parish that he had half starved himself in order to save, out of the outdoor relief given him by the parish and his pension of £6 a year, enough money to pay for his funeral. He had managed to lay by £5 16s. 0½d., which, according to a paper found with the money, was the exact amount which he calculated his funeral would cost. The jury found that he died from natural causes.

THE QUARRY ACCIDENT IN CORNWALL.—The adjourned inquest on the persons killed in the late accident at the Delabole slate quarries was held on Monday before Mr. Hambley, county coroner. Among the witnesses examined was Captain Williams, of Charlestown United Mines, who had inspected the quarry since the accident. He stated that in his opinion the catastrophe occurred through faults in the stratification of the rock. He did not consider that any blame was attributable to the managers. The jury took this view of the case, and returned a verdict accordingly. It was stated that the mode of working the quarry is to be altered.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON SKIDDAW.—A lady who was on a tour of the English lakes had an awkward accident last week. Mounted upon a pony she set out for Keswick to make the ascent of Skiddaw, accompanied by the guide Graves. During the ascent she lost her shawl; the guide returned to look for it, and during his absence the pony took fright and ran away. The lady was thrown off, and her foot having caught in the stirrup, she was dragged a considerable distance, until fortunately the stirrup leather broke, and the lady was saved from further peril. She was removed to Keswick, where her injuries, including a fracture of the jaw-bone, were attended to, and she was able to resume her journey in the course of a day or two.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.—An extraordinary and fatal accident happened last week at Retford, Notts, to Mr. Henry Hutchinson, a veterinary surgeon. He was playing with two of his children, and having a dog's tooth in his hand he put it in his mouth, and without thinking what he was about, allowed it to slip down his throat. At the time he thought very little of the occurrence, but finding that the tooth had not been altogether swallowed, and that it was beginning to pain him, he sought the advice of a surgeon, who did all he could to reach it, but without success. On Thursday the pain becoming more severe, Dr. Barber, from Sheffield, was sent for, to open the windpipe; but before he arrived, Mr. Hutchinson was dead.

DEATH AT THE BUTTS.—A few nights since, while a party of the 7th company of Ayrshire Volunteers were practising at the butts near Stevenston, a boy came running up from the

direction of the targets and told them that his companion had been shot dead. On proceeding to the spot the dead body was found at a point about 230 yards beyond the butts, with a bullet wound in the breast. The boy and his companion were playing at marbles on the sand, and the deceased, on feeling himself struck, had only time to ejaculate, "Oh! what's that?" when he sank down and expired. He was seven years old, the son of a labourer named Moodie. The Procurator-Fiscal is making inquiries into the case.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquest has been held by Dr. Lankester, at the Royal Free Hospital, respecting the death of a woman named Freaky, living in Eyre-street-hill, Leather-lane. A few days ago her dress caught fire as she was cleaning the hearth, and as soon as she knew it she rushed downstairs into the street. The wind being rather high she was soon in flames, and ran along the street screaming, followed by a great crowd, till she was stopped by a passer-by, and a skirt that was hanging outside a marine store dealer's thrown over her. As soon as the flames were extinguished, she was taken to the hospital, but never rallied, and died in a few days. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

THE FIJI CANNIBALS.—The following is an extract from the letter referred to in a telegram published yesterday. It is dated Upper Rewa River, Fiji, January 18, 1869.—"There has been a dreadful outbreak with the natives and two white men, who have a large plantation about seventy miles from us. The natives have burnt £5,000 worth of cotton, killed a half-caste boy, twelve years of age, belonging to one of them, and ate him, killed and ate five horses, stole £500 worth of property, killed four labourers (Sandwich men) belonging to the white men, cooked them, and, as a mark of contempt, gave the bodies to the pigs to eat. They afterwards killed and ate all their pigs, poultry, &c.; and anything they could not use they broke up and threw into the river. They have totally ruined Messrs. Burt and Underwood. The boy they ate belonged to the last named."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Sunday night a fire of a most extensive character, and attended with a serious loss of property, happened in the extensive premises belonging to Messrs. Tompkins, coopers, situate in Wapping. The flames commenced, from some unknown cause, in a building between 80 and 100 feet long, and rapidly extended to the long range of stabling. The first thing sought to be accomplished was to liberate the horses that were in the stables, but the fire spread so rapidly that no one could enter, and the cries, moans, kicking, and plunging of the poor animals were pitiable to hear. The engines were worked with full vigour for upwards of a couple of hours, and eventually the flames were extinguished. It was then found that no fewer than ten of the horses, some of them worth between 50 and 60 guineas each, had been burnt to death. The destruction of other property is very considerable.

POISONING BY STRYCHNINE.—An inquiry of some importance has been commenced at King's Lynn into the circumstances attending the death of an infant named Langford, aged four months, the child of Mr. A. F. Langford, chemist and druggist. It appears that Mr. Langford has been for some time past in failing health, and this circumstance, and the cares of a large family, seem to have preyed upon the mind of his wife. A day or two since both her husband and infant were taken ill, and medical aid being obtained, they appeared to be suffering from strychnine poisoning, and were treated accordingly. The baby died, but Mr. Langford recovered. Mrs. Langford stated to the medical gentleman who attended to the case that she had poisoned herself with strychnine, and she was directly after seized with the characteristic symptoms. She strongly resisted attempts to administer emetics, &c., but was eventually restored to nearly her usual state of health. A quantity of strychnine, in powder, was found loose in her pocket, and was taken possession of by Dr. Lowe.

A STRANGE CASE.—An inquest has been held at Richmond respecting the death of an elderly man, named Joseph Haynes. The deceased was town traveller to a jeweller, and shortly after he came home on Thursday, the 22nd ult., he said he must go back to the City to see about a valuable brooch which he had either lost or mislaid. The brooch was worth from £800 to £1,000. He did not learn anything about the brooch, and, instead of returning home, he seems to have wandered away towards Twickenham, and there took to drinking. He made a parcel of such valuables as he had about him, and sent them by train to his sister. One night a policeman found him so drunk that he took him to the station-house, and the next morning the magistrate fined him 5s. and costs. What happened to him after that is not known. His relatives and friends offered a reward of £10 for information of his whereabouts, but nothing was heard of him until Saturday morning last, when his body was found floating in the Thames. A verdict of "Found drowned" was returned. The brooch, it appears, had been left by accident at a jeweller's shop in the Strand, and was restored before the body of the deceased was found.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN.—A shocking accident occurred on the Great Western railway a few nights ago about a quarter of a mile from Didcot junction. Two guards of a goods train, named Walsh and Deacon, brought their train into Didcot station as usual, and about nine o'clock left the station together to walk along the line, as was their usual custom, to Appleford, where they both lived. A few minutes afterwards a down train from Paddington left Didcot for Oxford, and an up train from Oxford arrived at the junction. On the arrival of this train a porter discovered a piece of a man's waistcoat, with a book in the pocket, hanging to the guard iron of one of the trucks. Upon examining the book, it was found that it belonged to Walsh, and a search being made down the lines the body of Walsh was found, frightfully mutilated, in the six-foot way, close to the up rails, with his head towards Didcot, and Deacon lying close by between the rails of the down line, with his head towards Oxford. Deacon was alive, though unconscious, but died a few minutes after he was brought to the station. The men were old servants of the company, and of sober habits. An inquest was held on the bodies, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

THE MURDER OF CAPTAIN TARLETON.—The following are the particulars of the latest outrage in Ireland:—Captain Tarleton, was visiting his farm at Creggan, near Athlone, when he was shot. The murderer took aim from behind a wall, and discharged a number of slugs into his face, which was dreadfully mangled. The murder is attributed to his discharging persons in his employment. He had lately received threatening letters, and carried arms. In his belt was an undischarged revolver. Captain Tarleton was highly

esteemed. The verdict at the inquest was "Wilful murder."

FATAL RIOTING AT LONDONDERRY.—The particulars of the riot at Londonderry, on the occasion of Prince Arthur's visit, were received too late for insertion in our last number. Whilst Prince Arthur was in the Corporation Hall part of the mob began groaning for Mr. Gladstone and Dowse, and cheering for the Duke of Abercorn; others cheered for Dowse and equality. A band of apprentices boys also played party tunes, thus causing excitement, which led to the stone-throwing later in the day and the more serious rioting. One man was shot dead, and several were seriously wounded. A little girl lost her life. Some houses were wrecked. The mounted constabulary rode along the footpaths to clear the streets. Prince Arthur left the next morning for the Giant's Causeway.

MURDER ON BOARD SHIP.—The *Greenock Telegraph* reports that Captain Tosh, of the bark Mary Hamilton, of Greenock, while lying at Rio Janeiro, was murdered by his crew. Captain Tosh went ashore on the forenoon of the 24th of March to transact ship's business. He returned in the afternoon, and, not considering that the crew had done sufficient work, complained to the mate, Mr. McDonald. Mr. McDonald gave some insolent language in return, whereupon Captain Tosh ordered him to his cabin. In a short time McDonald apologized to Captain Tosh, and was allowed to resume duty. At 6 o'clock at night the mate wanted to serve out grog to the crew, but the captain refused to allow it to be done. The mate insisted on the grog being served out, whereupon the captain ordered the carpenter to throw the grog overboard. The mate then ran at the captain, and a scuffle ensued. The mate called the crew aft to his assistance, and on the captain seeing the men coming he ran into the cabin and armed himself with a bayonet. On coming on deck he ordered the crew to leave the poop, and they declined. He then struck one of the men, when the whole crew closed on him. One of them wrenched the bayonet from him and stabbed him in the region of the heart. Captain Tosh was shortly afterwards removed ashore to the hospital, but he died on the 26th from his injuries. The Consul ordered the apprehension of the mate and crew, who were lying in prison when the mail left, on a charge of murder. Captain Tosh has left a widow and family.

NOTES INTERESTING AND ODD.

An advertisement announces patent velocipedes to travel with ease forty or fifty miles an hour. Machines like these, rushing through the country like shooting-stars, should be mounted with screeching whistles, and both riders and passengers will have to look out with all their eyes.

WHAT a wonderful money-making trade is that which has sprung up amongst us within this dozen years—that of photography! And what a fortune must be the possession of negatives of famous persons! We are told a photographer who has photographed nearly all the Royal Family, has been paid upwards of £35,000 for *cartes de visite* of its various members, and this from one house alone.

MANUFACTURE OF MUMMIES.—An imposition which is carried on in Paris on a large scale is the fabrication of Egyptian mummies. One man alone, Cambalon by name, has manufactured no less than 800 of these interesting relics of the Ptolemaic era for provincial museums alone. His export business in counterfeit mummies extends over half the globe, even to Egypt itself, whence they return to Europe with a sort of guarantee of genuineness. A skull, two fillets of veal, a dog's skin, and some linen bands, suffice for all that was mortal of a Cheops, a Pharaoh, a Ptolemy, or a Cleopatra.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S LIBERALITY.—A needy farmer, being compelled by necessity to advertise his little farm for sale, his grace's steward made an offer for it, which was accepted; and when the duke, a few days afterwards, arrived from town, the steward acquainted him with the judicious purchase, flattering himself that he should be praised at having bought the farm so cheaply. "Cheap, sir!" exclaimed the noble duke, "cheap, sir! I want no man's land cheap. Let two proper persons be immediately appointed to survey and value the farm." Crestfallen and sorely disappointed, the steward returned to fulfil the directions, and at the next interview handed his grace the report of the surveyors, by which the land was valued at several hundred pounds above the price previously agreed upon. This the duke ordered to be immediately paid to the farmer, adding, "I can better afford to pay a fair price than the owner can to take an unfair one; and bear in mind that I want no man's land cheap."

MAY DAY.—Some authorities affirm that the month of May derives its name from Maia, the brightest of the Pleiades, who is fabled by the Greeks to have been the daughter of Atlas, and of Pleione, a sea-nymph; others ascribe it to Roman origin. This month was deemed by the ancient Romans to be under the special protection of Apollo; it was the chief season of sacrificial and expiatory offerings; and on the first of May the Roman women sacrificed to Bona Dea, the good goddess. About two centuries and a half before the Christian era there lived in Rome a celebrated courtesan, whose name was Flora. This woman bequeathed a large fortune to her native city in order that her memory should be annually celebrated in revels, which came to be known by the term Floralia, or May games. At length the senate exalted Flora to the rank of a goddess, and commanded that she should be worshipped, so that she might protect their fruits and flowers. Accordingly, her festivals became seasons of merriment and rejoicings, while votive offerings of flowers and branches of trees in bloom were profusely made at her shrine. The Anglo-Saxons termed this month of May Trimilki, because they began to milk their kine thrice a day. In Ireland, May-day is called "la na Beal tina," or the day of Beal's Fire, doubtless from its having in heathen times been consecrated to the god Beal or Belus. The practice which obtains among the peasantry of making cows leap over lighted straw, clearly expresses the ancient worship, offered to that deity, although used now, according to the popular notion, to save the milk from being pilfered by the "good people."

PRINTING IN ANTIQUE TYPE.—Judd and Glass, of the Phoenix Works, St. Andrew's-hill, have, in addition to their extensive selection of Modern Types, complete Founts of Old-faced Letters, and execute orders for large and small Posting Bills, Circulars, Reports, &c., by Steam Machinery, with the utmost expedition. Estimates on application.

HOME AND DOMESTIC.

THE sentence on the convict Wiltshire has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

ANOTHER batch of about 550 dockyard and arsenal artisans and their families has left Woolwich a few days ago to Portsmouth, for the purpose of embarking on board the *Serapis* for Canada.

CANNIBALISM IN THE FIJI ISLANDS.—A private letter states that disturbances have prevailed in the Fiji Islands, and that some of the servants of settlers from Australia have been eaten by the natives.

IT is announced, on good authority, that the Duke of Hamilton will retire from the turf, owing to his recent rejection by the Jockey Club. His stud of horses will shortly be put up for public sale.

EUGENE H. OATMAN, proprietor of a "pretty waiter girl" saloon in Chicago, on Sunday, the 18th ult., died by inhaling common gas from the gas fixtures in his saloon. He lay down on a table beneath the burner, to which he attached a flexible tube. Through this he inhaled the gas until death resulted.

THE death is announced of Captain J. G. Philippi, said to be the last surviving officer who was present at the battle of the Nile. The deceased, who was in his 86th year, entered the navy in May, 1796, as a volunteer, and served in the *Minotaur* as midshipman at the battle of the Nile, August 1, 1798.

THE Catalogue of the Printed Books in the Lambeth Palace Library is being arranged for publication. This is another step towards extending the utility of this library, which is already made much more accessible than heretofore to students of literature.

TWO following gentlemen have been selected by the Council of the Royal Society for election:—Sir S. W. Baker, J. J. Bigsby, M.D., C. Chambers, W. Eason, G. C. Foster, W. W. Gull, M.D., J. Norman Lockyer, J. R. McClean, St. George Mivart, J. R. Reynolds, M.D., Vice-Admiral Sir R. S. Robinson, Major, J. F. Tennant, R.E., W. Thomeon, LL.D., Col. H. E. L. Thuyllier, R.A., and E. Walker.

THE WHIT-MONDAY VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—The arrangements which are being made for the review and field-day of metropolitan regiments in Panshanger-park, Hertfordshire, the seat of Earl Cowper, on Whit-Monday next, the 17th of May, are now fast progressing. In addition to the metropolitan regiments which will be present, several Hertfordshire and other corps are expected to take part in the display, which will be of the most interesting and instructive character.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN ESSEX.—A grand review of the several volunteer artillery and rifle corps of the county of Essex, in conjunction with the regular troops, has been fixed to take place at Colchester on Monday next. The county militia regiment will also be brigaded with the force, which will be under the entire command of the commandant of the garrison.

THE New York East conference of the Methodist church has decided that members of the body must not only refrain from whisky, brandy, rum, gin, curacos, and absinthe—not only from porter, ale, and lager beer, not only from mixed drinks and all sorts of bar-room concoctions, but they must abjure the use of cider and domestic wines as beverages. They must "abandon the patronage of those physicians who prescribe alcoholic mixtures freely."

A STORY is going the round of the Indian and China papers that the young Emperor of China, being curious to judge for himself of the effect of opium, tried a pipe, and of course suffered severely. The Queen Mother made inquiries, and having found out that one of the chief eunuchs had supplied his Majesty with the opium, had him beheaded, as an example to the rest of the household, and a fresh proclamation against the use of the drug was sent through the empire.

DESIGNS FOR CHANNEL STEAMERS.—The Council of the Society of Arts offer the gold medal of the society, and the large silver medal of the society, for the best and the second-best block model of a steamer which shall afford the most convenient shelter and accommodation to passengers on the deck of the vessels crossing the Channel between France and England. The steamer is not to exceed in tonnage and draught the best vessels now in use between Folkestone and Boulogne, and the model must be on a scale of a quarter of an inch to a foot.

MR. HIGGS AND THE GREAT CENTRAL GAS BILL.—The select committee on Group G. of Private Bills have presented the following special report to the House of Commons:—"The committee are satisfied on the evidence of the promoters that for many years there has been no sufficient audit or supervision of the accounts of the company, and that defaultations have occurred extending over a period of six or seven years, and exceeding in amount £71,000."

CLERKENWELL EXPLOSION RELIEF FUND.—The final meeting of the Clerkenwell Explosion Committee has been held at the Vestry-hall—the Rev. R. Maguire in the chair. The report of the committee and balance-sheet were adopted, resolutions were also passed agreeing to present testimonials to the Rev. Robert Maguire in acknowledgment of his services, and also a testimonial in a substantial form to the honorary secretary for the unremitting and laborious services rendered by him in connection with the fund. It is the intention of the committee to publish the report in *extenso*.

SIR HORE GRANT'S official report on the Dover Review is, upon the whole, a favourable one. The General protests, however, that the Volunteer force will never be really serviceable until it "is placed, when under arms, under some more stringent military control." Such a large body of men, not amenable to any military discipline, might, he thinks, in certain circumstances, be the cause of very serious embarrassment. Not to the enemy, as long as it is armed with the needle-gun or the Chassepot, and the Volunteers have their stupid old Enfield slow-shooter.

MONEY ORDERS BY TELEGRAPH.—The *Patrie* announces that the heads of the French Post-office and of the telegraph have concerted together on the terms of a bill to permit the transmission of money orders by telegraph. The sum deposited will have to be described in the message both in writing and figures, and all the rules now in force, as well as the tariffs, will be applicable to these despatches, which on arrival at their destination, will be sent to the post-office, and notice given to the person to whom they are addressed.

THE WAGES' DISPUTE AT PRESTON.—The most authentic information which could be obtained up to 10 o'clock on Saturday night was to the effect that there are four firms in Preston who insist upon a 10 per cent. reduction in the spinning department; and but for these, we are told, there would be an end of the present dispute so far as the spinners and minders are concerned. The number of spinners and their dependants unable to obtain work through their opposition to a 10 per cent. reduction is about 400.

On Saturday Miss Burdett Coutts gave an afternoon party at Holly Lodge, Highgate, to 600 of Messrs. Cubitt's workmen and labourers, being all the hands who have worked longest during the past five years in the building of Columbia-square Market. Dinner was provided in a large tent, and when the cloth was removed the Earl of Harrowby addressed the men for Miss Coutts, and presented a silver teapot and cream-jug each to Mr. Henry Wheeler, the foreman of the works at Columbia Market, and Mr.

Henry Weller, the clerk of the works there. All the other men received a "Book of Common Prayer."

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.—The troubles connected with the Thames embankment seem about to increase. Most persons are aware that the Metropolitan District Railway Company, which obtained powers to make a line under the embankment, have failed to carry out their powers up to the present moment, and have thus delayed, and are still delaying, its completion. This has involved an enormous expense on the Board of Works, and thus, of course on those who provide the money; but the worst loss has not yet been reached, and there is great probability not only of the final opening of the embankment being delayed, but of a further outlay falling upon the ratepayers.

THE velocipedomania is still spreading. Last winter an ice velocipede, running on steel slides, and propelled by means of a wheel furnished with sharp points, was brought out at Stuttgart; but it was much objected to by skaters on account of its spoiling the ice. We now hear that a party of Prince Napoleon's aides-de-camp have made a trip from Nice to Villafranca on water velocipedes. These machines consist of two miniature parallel canoes, which support a sort of chair; the paddle-wheel, placed between the canoes, is propelled by the feet only, and is covered like the paddle-wheel of a steamer to protect the driver from the water it throws up. Their speed is said to be very great. It now remains for the Aeronautical Society to adapt the velocipede to travelling through the air.

CASUALS.—The average number of persons admitted to the casual wards of metropolitan workhouses for the night in January, 1868, was 940 men, 271 women, and 62 children; in January, 1869, 1,106 men, 265 women, and 82 children. In Camberwell, and also in St. Margaret and St. John's Westminster, the average number of men increased from 19 in January, 1868, to 35 in January, 1869. In Shoreditch the average number of men admitted in January, 1869, was as many as 44; in Lambeth, 49; in Whitechapel, 50; in Wandsworth and Clapham, 55; in the Strand, 58; in St. Pancras, 67. In St. George's, Southwark, the average was as few as 12; in Woolwich, 11; in Lewisham, Rotherhithe, and St. Giles, and St. George, Bloomsbury, it was 10; in Hampstead only 5.

ARBITRATION IN TRADE DISPUTES.—Mr. Rupert Kettle, county court judge, has succeeded in arbitrating between the masters and men in the north of England iron trade. The result was a small advance in the rate of payment of the workmen, which was to come into operation yesterday. The decision has been accepted by the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, composed of both masters and workmen, who on Saturday passed the following resolution:—"This board desires to record its sense of the great services rendered by Mr. Kettle to the manufactured iron trade of the north of England by his able and impartial investigation of the important questions submitted to him, and by the suggestions and guidance which have led to an amicable adjustment of the matter."

THE DEAF AND DUMB DEBATING CLUB.—This organisation, known as "The Wallis Club," in honour of Dr. John Wallis, who in the 17th century, succeeded to some extent in teaching the deaf and dumb, has just terminated its third session in the usual English fashion by a dinner. The society consists of twenty-eight members, effective and honorary, the qualification for membership being proficiency in dactylogy, in which mode of communication the debates are carried on with (in most cases) the admixture of "expressive signs;" and it is a satisfaction to know that these denizens of "the land of silence" are not deterred from the qualification of expressing their opinions on the great political and social questions of the day, adding their influence, minute though it may be, to one side or the other in the polemics of life.

RAINE'S MARRIAGE PORTION.—The portion of £100 left by Henry Raine, the brewer, to be drawn for on the 1st of May by girls of good character in St. George's-in-the-East is this year unclaimed, and neither drawing nor wedding will take place. The girl who drew the last prize of £100 on the 26th of December, 1868, ought to have been married in due course on the 1st of this month; but alas! it was found upon investigation that the young man of her choice had not been baptized, and as strict Church principles are imperatively required by the conditions of the bequest, the marriage could not be sanctioned by the trustees. The destined bride has elected to keep her chosen husband, and forfeit her £100. This is the fourth year within half a century that neither drawing nor wedding took place on the 1st of May. In 1839, in 1840, in 1860; and now, no damsels have presented themselves as candidates.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—On Tuesday afternoon Miss Burdett Coutts, as one of the chief patronesses of this most excellent society, laid the foundation-stone of the new and future permanent buildings of the institution, in Jermyn-street, St. James's. The new buildings are to be erected to meet a long-felt want of the society—that of roomy offices and a fixed abiding place. The funds, however, have been lacking so long that the society has had to do as best it could till, by means of a munificent donation of £5,000 from Mr. George Wood, one of the patrons, for the purchase of a freehold site, a most eligible situation was secured, as we have said, in Jermyn-street. The new building is to be of Portland stone, and in the Italian style—a simple, handsome, and above all useful and commodious building. The cost of it, in addition to the site, will be about £2,900, and this extra outlay, it is hoped, will be easily met by the increasing efforts and increasing numbers of the society's supporters.

INTERNATIONAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—A grand exhibition of flowers, fruit, vegetables, garden architecture, machines and implements, plant houses, and garden furniture, will be held at Hamburg from the 2nd till the 12th of September, 1869, contemporaneously with the Congress of German botanists, amateurs and gardeners. The exhibition has been warmly taken up on the Continent, and a very influential committee has been formed to represent the United Kingdom of Great Britain on the occasion. The Rev. M. J. Berkeley, rector of Sibbertoft, Market Harborough, has been appointed by the Government her Majesty's commissioner; and Mr. George Eyles of the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, South Kensington, acts as secretary. The committee have sent out invitations to all our leading horticulturists and others to exhibit and steps are in progress to secure the safe conveyance of the English contributions to Hamburg. The prize list is a very rich one, as much as 500 thalers being offered in one of the classes open to public competition.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD.—The largest nugget ever yet found in Australia was disinterred in the course of February, near Moliagui, in Victoria. It contained not less than 2,268oz. of pure gold when cleaned; it was found within two inches of the surface by two Cornish miners, and it was named the "Welcome Stranger." Its value is computed at £9,531. The next largest nugget on record was the "Welcome," exhumed from a depth of 180ft. in June, 1858, and valued at £8,376. The Spring Creek rush in Victoria—the latest feature in connection with Victorian gold mining—is considered to have proved a success; a population of upwards of 10,000 had accumulated in the locality at the last date. The total amount of gold exported from Victoria to March 20 this year was 261,640oz., of which 29,341oz. were transhipped from New Zealand. During the corresponding period of 1868 the entire quantity exported was 387,011oz., of which 31,332oz. were transhipped from New Zealand. The principal goldfield in Queen'sland—Gympie—which in consequence of recent drought had been falling rather into a languishing state, had revived at the

last dates, and some rich yields were reported. The Rockhampton district, although it does not yield gold in such a large proportion to a ton of quartz as Gympie, is yet considered a promising one, and its population is increasing. It is again reported that gold has been found in Tasmania; thus a payable quartz reef is stated to have been found at the base of the Tower Hill, ten miles from Fingal.

SALE OF MODERN PICTURES.—On Saturday another sale of modern works of art, the property of a well-known collector, deceased (supposed to be Mr. Platon), took place at the auction-rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, King-street, St. James's, when many of the pictures realized prices quite proportionate to those which have been produced on previous occasions during the last few weeks. Among the highest were—The Cottage Door, by F. Goodhall, R.A., 1852, 76gs.; Stealing the Keys, by M. Stone, 74gs.; Buying an Indulgence, by J. Archer, R.S.A., 1865, 70gs.; La Seur de Charité, by G. Hardy, 175gs.; The Prayer, by E. Frère, 1859, 190gs.; The Cradle, by the same, 1861, 160gs.; Baby's Birthday, by F. D. Hardy, 305gs.; A Coast Scene, with fishing boats and figures (sunset), by W. Muller, 50gs.; From Waterloo to Paris, by Marcus Stone, 125gs.; Wayside Devotion, by G. H. Boughton, 52gs.; Birdie, by G. Hardy, 50gs.; The Mousetrap, by F. D. Hardy, 121gs.; Rustic Affection, by J. F. Pickersgill, R.A., 51gs.; Canterbury Meadows, by T. S. Cooper, R.A., 166gs.; The Lady of Shalott, by T. Faed, R.A., 182gs.; Burning the Books, by J. C. Horsley, R.A., 410gs.; The Shooting Pony, by R. Ansdell, A.R.A., 112gs.; The Soldier's Return, by T. Webster, R.A., 165gs.; A Highland Stream, by F. R. Lee, R.A., 91gs.; The Arrest of Witchcraft, by J. Pettie, A.R.A., 360gs.; Mountain Stream, by P. F. Poole, 120gs.; The New Dress, by J. C. Horsley, R.A., 72gs.; Tinby Bay, by C. Stanfield, R.A., 340gs.; Going to a Party by J. C. Horsley, R.A., 150gs.; The Last of the Clan, by T. Faed, R.A., 750gs.; A Conversation, by H. Schlessinger, 72gs.; Seeking Shelter, by Marcus Stone, 112gs.; River Scenery, North Wales, with cattle, by F. W. Hulme and B. Willis, 185gs.; The Castle of Ischia, Bay of Naples, by James Webb, 95gs.; A Dead Stag in the Snow, by W. Duffield, 185gs.; Dead Swan, Game, and Fruit, by W. Duffield, 300gs.; An Artist in his Studio, by L. Haghe, 128gs.; The Goodwin Sands, a life-boat going to the rescue of the crew of the stranded vessel near the floating-light, by E. W. Cooke, R.A., 565gs.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

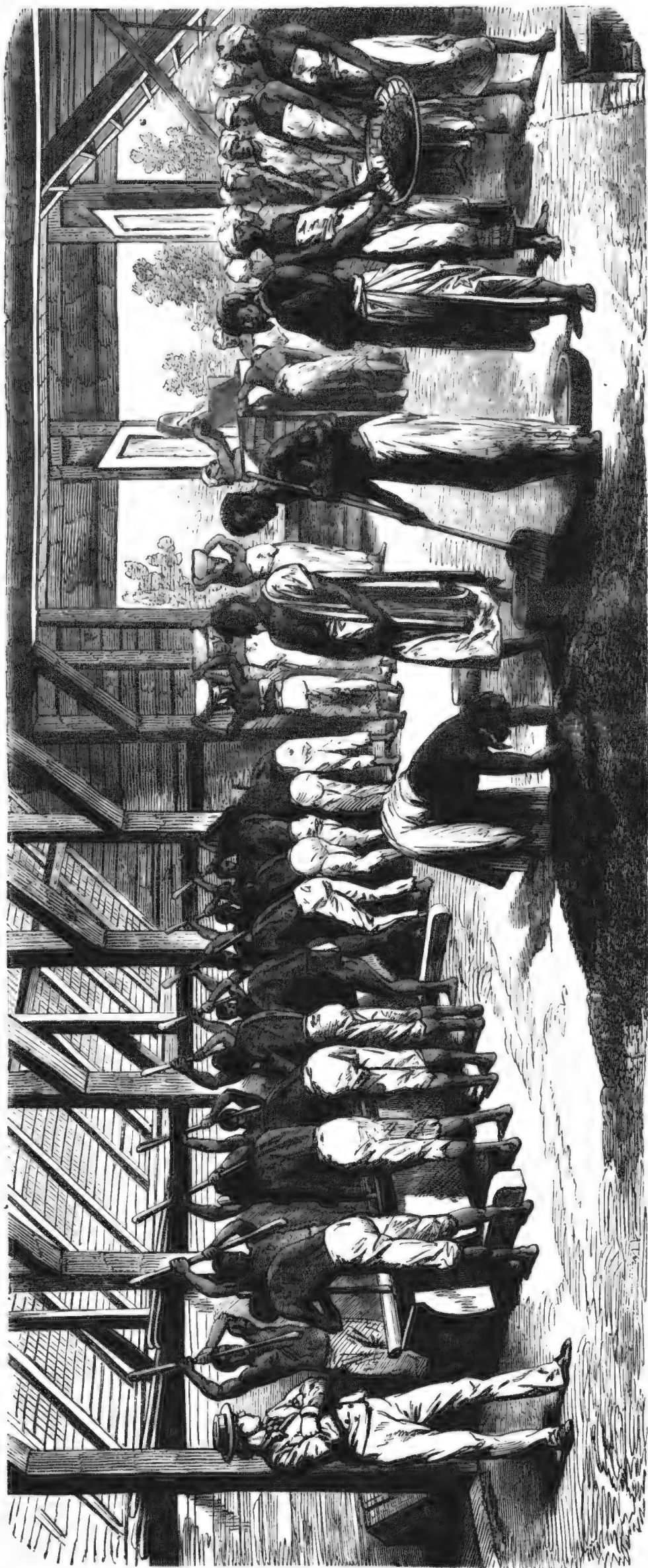
THE BADSWORTH HUNT.—On Thursday afternoon last week one of the most interesting gatherings of gentlemen connected with hunting pursuits took place at the George and Dragon Inn, Hemsworth, in the centre of the Badsworth hunting district. The occasion was the presentation of a purse of gold containing £300 and a silver tankard to Mr. Edward Owen, who for the past 20 years has acted as huntsman. The subscriptions amounted to no less than £350. The surplus will be given to Mrs. Owen.

THE COMING YACHTING SEASON.—A letter received by Mr. C. Napier Pearn, the secretary of the Royal Albert Yacht Club at Southsea, from Mr. H. Merton, secretary of the New York Yacht Club, with reference to the pending visit of American clippers to compete with English yachts during the coming season, states that the only yachts likely to visit England during the ensuing summer are the *Dauntless*, Mr. J. G. Bennett, jun., vice-commander; the *Sappho*, Mr. William Douglas, rear-commander; and the yacht built for Mr. George Torillard, of about the tonnage and rig of the *Sappho*, called the *Meteor*.

THE TOFF IN ITALY.—King Victor Emmanuel was present at the Florence races a few days back, and arrived with his suite in State carriages and four, his servants wearing the magnificent liveries made for the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Piedmont, and which had not been worn since. That of the postillions and mounted attendants is of white satin with blue facings, of the outriders scarlet, and of the footmen blue. The *cortège* was preceded by a squadron of cuirassiers, his Majesty being accompanied by General de Sonnaz. The public appeared to take great delight in the spectacle, and crowded round the royal equipages. The sport in itself was of no particular interest, but four gentlemen riders who mounted the horses in one race were treated as heroes after a glorious victory; instead of there being, as in ordinary cases, amongst the four competitors one winner and three losers, the proportion was changed, as three of them were afterwards presented to the King, who rewarded two with gold chronometers set with brilliants and bearing the royal cypher, and the third with a diamond pin; those gallant gentlemen were afterwards conducted to the grand stand, where they received the congratulations of the fair ladies present, who vied with each other in offering them refreshments.

THE PUBLIC TRIALS OF SPORTING DOGS FOR PRIZES.—This annual event excited much interest, and brought together a large number of sporting gentlemen. The trials were on Wednesday last week and following days, at the estate of Sir Vincent Corbet, Bart., at Acton Reynald, near Shrewsbury. The dogs were tried over partridges, and the young wheat and clover afforded good shelter to the birds. The judges were—Lord Combermere, Sir Vincent Corbet, Bart., and Captain Denman; and their decisions were as follow:—Pointers, Acton Reynald Stakes (for dogs of all ages), Mr. Hill's Blunder, 1st, and Mr. Campbell's Jerry, 2nd prize; County Stakes (for bitches of any age), the winner was Lord Lichfield's Peg; Hawkstone Stakes (each entry comprised a brace of dogs, the property of the same owner), Mr. Noel's Blunder and Hamlet were awarded the 1st prize; the Stakes for Pointer Puppies of 1868, Mr. Jones's Ranger, 1st, and Mr. Slater's Rex, 2nd prize; setters, Shrewsbury Stakes (for dogs of any age), Mr. Groom's Shot, 1st, and Mr. Field's Rock, 2nd prize; Borough Stakes (for bitches of any age), Mr. R. Garth, Q.C., won with Bess; Somerford Stakes (for a brace of setters, the property of the same owner), Mr. R. Garth, Q.C., took the first prize with Bess and Daisy; the Stakes for Setter Puppies of 1868, were won by Mr. Adey's Rake; the Champion Sweepstakes (for dogs which have won at previous trials) brought many crack dogs into the field, and very skilful work was made by the dogs over partridges—Mr. R. Garth, Q.C., won with his Drake.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—Health restored by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which cures dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, constipation, diarrhoea, palpitation, nervous, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints. Cure No. 63,413.—"Rome, July 21, 1866. The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Food, and his holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."—*Gazette*, Du Barry and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tins, at 1s. 1½d.; 1lb., 2s. 9d. 12lbs., 22s.; 24lbs., 40s. Also at Fortnum and Mason, and all grocers and chemists.



THE COFFEE WORKS ON A SURINAM PLANTATION: NEGROES SEPARATING THE BERRY FROM THE HUSK.

THE COFFEE PLANT.

BRUCE, in his "Travels in Abyssinia," written between 1762 and 1773, tells us that the coffee plant is a native of Egypt. It is certainly to be found in its wild state in the north of Kaffa, a district in the province of Navea, and it is probable that the plant takes its name from that place.

Towards the end of the fifteenth century the plant was introduced into Arabia, and from thence it was taken, in 1690, to Batavia by Van Hoorn, who was at that time governor of Java. He cultivated the plant with such care and attention that he succeeded in producing, in the course of time, a miniature plantation; and to this nursery most of the colonial plantations owe their origin.

Van Hoorn sent several of his plants to the burgomaster of Amsterdam, who, as chairman to the Dutch East Indian Company, was anxious to learn some of the qualities of a plant which he had been told would, in the course of a few years, be productive of untold wealth to the company. He sent them to the Botanical Garden, where they were planted in the soil of a hothouse, and thrived so rapidly and so well, that after the second year they yielded fruit, the berries of which were in their turn planted, and produced some very flourishing specimens. Several of these were sent to Louis XIV., who, in 1720, despatched them to Martinique, and from thence the plants were introduced into the island of Bourbon, and in 1750 into the Isle of France.

The wild coffee plant will attain the height of from 14 to 15 ft., but under cultivation it is never allowed to grow beyond the reach of a man's hand. It produces fruit the second year after plantation, and two crops yearly—one in May, the other in September.

When the fruit or berry is ripe, it is about as large as the common cherry, and is not unlike it both in taste and appearance. The fruit is gathered by negroes, who commence picking between six and seven o'clock in the morning, and continue incessantly at it till between four and five in the afternoon, when they return with perhaps as many as twenty to thirty pounds, according to the crop. A plant in good condition will yield four pounds of fruit, and one hundred pounds of the fruit will yield fifteen pounds of the berry.

Every morning, the fruit which has been gathered the previous day is passed between two cylinders for the purpose of removing the outer skin or shell. This operation releases the stone of the fruit, which consists of two berries, held together by a pellicle, not unlike parchment in colour and substance. The berries, as we term them, are then exposed to the rays of a tropical sun for several days, and when perfectly dry are stowed away until required for exportation. It has then to undergo two operations—the first consists in thrashing or pounding it free from the pellicle; the second is sorting the broken berries from the whole ones, and from such particles of the pellicle as may cling to them. The mode in which both operations are performed is shown in our illustrations.

Five minutes' labour suffices to free the coffee from the husk. The negroes are so accustomed to the work that they know to a minute when they should cease pounding to avoid crushing the berry. One of them, generally the first in the row, calls out, "Mahow!" dwelling sharply on the last syllable. As soon as they stop, they all rest their clubs on the ground, which is a signal for the women to empty the berries from the trough. This is again filled, and the negroes continue their labour, which they endeavour to enliven by singing in chorus certain African melodies, certainly anything but pleasing to European ears.

The negroes at Surinam are far above those employed on the sugar plantations in the West Indies, and would appear to be of a distinct race. They are more easily led, and seem to appreciate the domestic habits the Dutch have taught them to follow. They take pride in the appearance of their homes, and the women spend nearly all their spare time in cultivating vegetables and fruit for family use. Some of their gardens are laid out with much taste, and the primitive houses they build are put together with much ingenuity, and are constructed on principles which would convey some valuable ideas to European builders. The men are expert in throwing the lance, and when not engaged on the plantations, pass much of their time in fishing and hunting, and can undergo any amount of fatigue in search of game. They are allowed by the planters to have what coffee they require for domestic use, and they consume an astonishing quantity. They drink it very thick and very hot, before and after every meal, and always at smoking, at which they are dragons also.

"BRINGING IN THE DEER."

THE beautiful illustration on our front page, entitled "Bringing in the Deer," requires little explanation. We see at a glance that there has been a hard day's hunt. The master has been obliged to dismount somewhere from his jaded horse, which is now being led home by a petted young huntsman in embryo. Behind follows the senior huntsman, and near him a gillie with the slain deer on his back. The dogs, too, look tired, and all are evidently anxious to reach home again.

"ALMEERS DANCING IN A PERSIAN PALACE."

THE large engraving on page 1144 is from a painting by Auguste Shoefft, and was originally exhibited at the French Exhibition. The ladies of Persia as well as in other Eastern countries, do not dance themselves; but engage professional dancers and singers to perform before them at their private palaces and mansions. These dancing women are called Almeers. Their costume is very graceful, consisting of a loose muslin vest, a pair of wide silk trousers, a short skirt and a velvet jacket, embroidered with gold; a muslin or silk scarf completes the dress. The latter they wave about in a most graceful manner while dancing. Many of these women wear a profusion of jewellery, sometimes estimated at from £1,000 to £2,000.

"After having been long troubled with rheumatism or neuralgia in my face and gums, in consequence of which I had several teeth extracted, I was induced to use your excellent Pain Killer, and I have not since had any pain in my face or teeth. I have used it frequently in my family as have my friends in theirs with equally good results.—G. J. ASHTON Manchester June 6, 1859.—To P. Davis & Son, London, W.C."

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

The annual meeting of the above association took place on Monday evening at Exeter Hall, when the chair was occupied by Major-General F. Eardley-Wilmot, R.A., who was supported on the platform by Rev. Canon Lee-Warner, M.A., Admiral Hall, C.B., Mr. M. R. Dalway, M.P., Mr. George Cruikshank, and other clergymen and gentlemen. The large hall in which the meeting was held was nearly filled. The proceedings were prefaced by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Maguire after which the secretary (Mr. Robert Rae) read an abstract of the annual report, which shows a favourable state of matters. Numerous meetings and conferences had been held it is hoped with good result; sermons had been preached in various churches and chapels; also drawing-room meetings, attended by the middle and upper classes, had been held in London, Liverpool, and other places. Lectures and addresses had been delivered at public and private schools, training ships, and charitable institutions; meetings for the working classes had been convened, at which great number of persons had signed the pledge. The annual fête at the Crystal Palace had been a great success, being much more largely attended than in former years.

TELEGRAPHING IN FAC-SIMILE.

An apparatus which is calculated to give great security to the transmission of communications by telegraph has been invented by M. Meyer, who is engaged in the French telegraphic service, the direction of which is confided to the Viscount de Vougy. In working the many systems in use at present it is the clerk, or transmitter, who makes the telegraph speak, and who causes the message entrusted to him to be sent correctly or otherwise. In the system invented by M. Meyer, on the contrary, there is no interpreter between the sender of a despatch and the receiver. The message itself does the duty of the interpreter, and controls the electrical power so as to make it perfectly faithful. That which the Meyer system gives us is not a copy more or less exact of the message sent to us, it is the fac-simile of our correspondent's writing; so that, thanks to this apparatus, telegraphic despatches will present, so far as regards exactitude and authenticity, all the guarantees now found in postal communications. The Abbé Caselli, an Italian, has already resolved this pro-

36 hunting watches, 5 gold hunting watches, a very small gold hunting watch (all gentlemen's watches), 13 gold hunting watches for ladies, 25 gold watch-guards for the neck, 36 albert chains, 45 foreign-made ornaments. The box also contained Hebrew and English prayer-books, expensively bound in gold. The box was of wood, inlaid with tin securely fastened, and weighed 60lb. Mr. Aronson had some time ago sent another box containing various gold and silver articles for alteration and repairs to Birmingham. Amongst the proceeds of the robberies were found pieces of coin of James I. and James II., spade guinea of George I., half-guinea piece, seals, &c., the property of Archdeacon Wynne Jones, Anglesey. The police are prosecuting their inquiries further, both in Hughes's and Wilson's residences. Hughes, his wife, and Wilson have been lodged in the county gaol to await further investigation. It is alleged that Hughes's wife was in Paris at the time of Aronson's robbery.

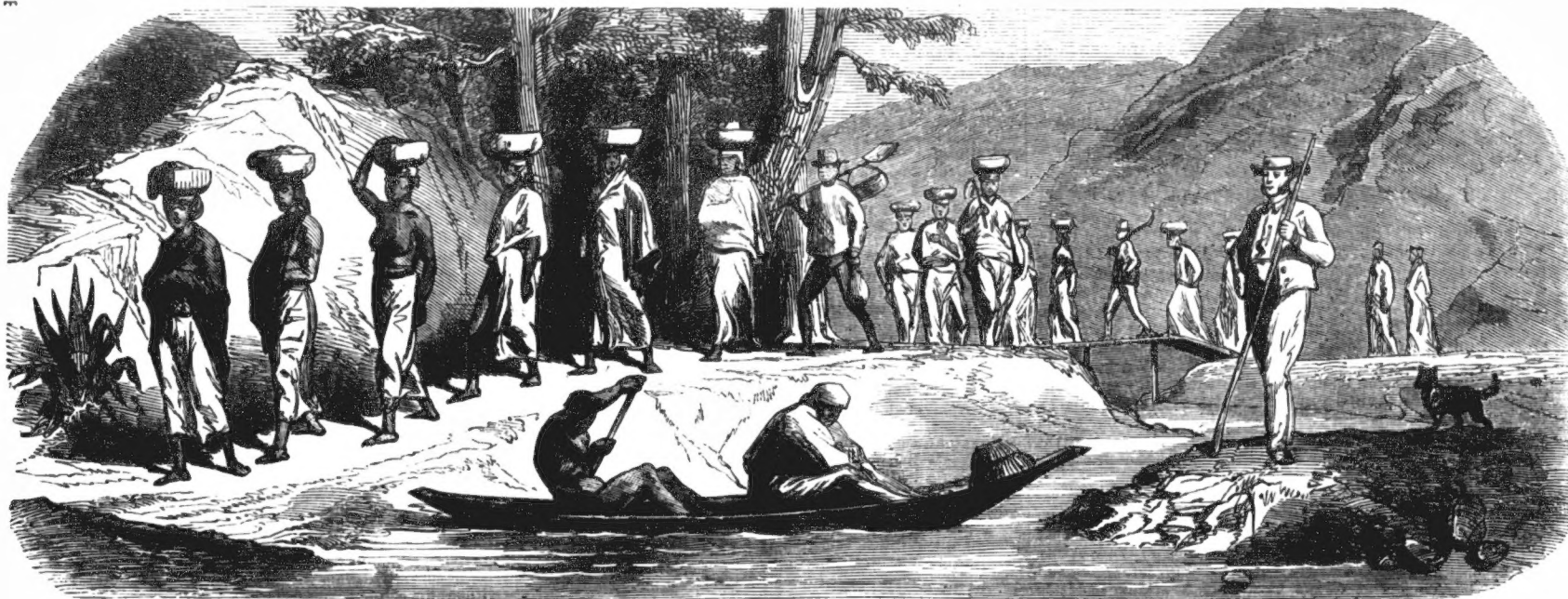
DISGRACEFUL ASSAULT ON AN ACTRESS.

WILLIAM SPENCER JONES, lessee of the Jarrow Theatre, has been summoned before the South Shields magistrates for having assaulted an actress named Mary Montague on the 12th ult. The complainant said when they were rehearsing a piece on the Saturday, Mrs. Jones (defendant's wife) came up to her and asked her if she would take a certain part in the piece, but witness declined, as she said she was not engaged to play that line. On Miss Montague refusing to take the part, Mrs. Jones seized her by the hair and dragged her across the stage to where the defendant was, and they then both endeavoured to throw her down some stairs. Mrs. Jones, failing in that, caught complainant in her arms and tossed her to Jones, saying, "Give it to her," whereupon Jones swung his arm round her, and getting her head in his left arm, commenced to batter her face with his fist. He struck her several blows under the chin, and knocked seven of her teeth out. She thought Jones was going to kill her, and "she gave herself to God," saying, "Lord, take my soul." When defendant relaxed his hold of her, her jaws were locked, and it took her two hands before she could open her mouth, and when she did so several teeth fell out. Defendant had since run away, but had property in Tyne Dock. The magistrates considered the case a very bad one, and imposed a fine of £5 and costs, complainant to receive half of the fine.

troops has arrived at Nuevitas, and will march immediately to attack the rebels in the Puerto Principe region. It is reported to-day that the insurgent chieftains, Villaniel, Castanova, and Junco, with 600 armed followers, have voluntarily surrendered to the Spanish authorities. A commission has been appointed by the Captain-General to receive the proceeds of confiscated property, and have commenced to exercise their functions.

"HAVANNAH, April 21.—The Catalonian Volunteers, accompanied by a detachment of mobilized coloured troops, have sailed for Gibara. Advices from Nuevitas state that General Lesca had arrived there from Puerto Principe. He would take supplies of provisions and ammunition and return. General Setona has been appointed to the command in chief of the Spanish forces in the Central Department. He has been reinforced with 7,000 troops from Havana, with which he will commence a vigorous campaign against the insurgents in that department. One of the principal objects of the campaign will be the restoration of railroad communication with Nuevitas. A steamer arrived to-day with 1,000 regular troops from Spain. Sugar.—Small business doing, at unchanged quotations. Exchange—on London, 11 to 12 premium. United States, 60 days' gold, par to ½ premium; short sight, 3 to 4 premium; 60 days' currency, 25 to 24 discount."

"NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—Preparations are actively on foot in this vicinity for a formidable and well-organised expedition to aid the insurgent Cubans, and it will no doubt be of a serious character. Men are being engaged rapidly and sworn to secrecy, and a number of brass howitzers have recently been purchased here and sent to some unknown destination. There seems to be no lack of money, but there is so much blowing at street corners and so much publicity and gasconade that the matter may drop through from pure mismanagement. The Government officers either cannot or will not take any effective steps to stop the movement, and no definite instructions can be obtained from Washington regarding it. It is stated that the command was tendered to Harry Hays, an ex-Confederate Major General, who, through his personal popularity among his old soldiers and his knowledge of Spanish warfare, could collect around him at a day's notice two or three thousand veterans. Notwithstanding that very considerable pecuniary inducements have been held out to



COFFEE GATHERERS AT SURINAM ON THEIR WAY TO WORK.—(SEE PAGE 1148.)

blem, but experience has not been favourable to his plan. The fac-simile of the message, reproduced by chemical processes, presented serious imperfections which often rendered the deciphering of the message difficult, and which might give rise to doubts as to the authenticity of the writing. M. Meyer has avoided these difficulties by only making use of mechanical means by which the different motions which impeded the working of the Castelli apparatus are nullified. M. Meyer's apparatus is at work on the railway from Paris to Lyons, and the lines from Paris to Marseilles, and from Paris to Bordeaux will soon be provided with it. In the year 1869 alone the French Administration will have had the merit of producing an apparatus which will certainly render great services to the public, will have united France to the United States by a direct cable, and will have reduced to a very low sum the charges for messages throughout the empire. It will be difficult to show a greater spirit of initiation and progress.

EXTENSIVE RAILWAY ROBBERIES.

MR. G. ECCLES, chief detective of the London and North-Western Railway Company, assisted by Mr. Jones, superintendent of police at Bangor, has discovered a series of robberies, and the discovery is likely to relieve the London and North-Western Railway Company of much anxiety for the future. A young man named Wilson, employed at the Bangor Station, has been, as alleged, concerned in a series of railway robberies, and a tradesman at Bangor, named Hughes, has been an accomplice. The floors of his residence, within fifty yards of the Bangor Station, were found on Tuesday and Wednesday last week to be a receptacle of valuable property, consisting of gold and silver watches to the value of several hundred pounds, watch guards of every description, gold and silver fancy articles, in fact, from the uttermost story to the lowest basement the house was one great *entrepôt* of gold and silver, the result of several robberies. Amongst the articles found were the portions of two boxes sent by Mr. John Aronson, Bangor, to Southampton, for exportation to Australia, containing nearly £600 worth of property. The contents of the missing box of jewellery, which weighed about 60lb., were as follows:—Six gold hunting watches, 12 silver hunting watches with enamelled dials, 24 silver watches, plate glass enamelled dial; 29 silver hunting watches, all Geneva;

THE INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

The following telegrams relative to the Cuban insurrection are taken from the latest received New York papers:—

"HAVANNAH, APRIL 18.—The Catalonian Volunteers arrived to-day from Spain, and were received with immense enthusiasm. On landing they were escorted to their barracks by the regular and volunteer troops and a large civic procession, which passed through the principal streets. The city was gaily decorated, and triumphal arches spanned the streets on the line of march. Two negroes among the spectators shouted 'Viva Cespedes,' and were instantly killed. The British consul at this place has entered an energetic protest against the condemnation of the schooner Mary Lowell. The press advocates the expulsion of all Cuban-American citizens from the island. News has been received that the Spanish war steamer Barcelona boarded the British mail schooner Ellen on her way from Kingston, Jamaica, to Santiago de Cuba, on suspicion. The British consul is investigating the case."

"HAVANNAH, April 19.—The Marine Court has rendered a final decision declaring the American brig Mary Lowell a legally-captured prize. There are rumours of a heavy engagement between the troops and the rebels near Remedios. No particulars have been received. The Spanish war steamer Lealtad has gone to Santiago de Cuba."

"HAVANNAH, April 20.—The *Diario* announces that the insurgents are closely besieging Trinidad, and have cut off all communication with the town on the land side. Troops have been despatched from Cienfuegos to relieve Trinidad. The same paper reports that 1,000 insurgents were attacked and defeated by 150 volunteers. Reports continue to be received of the burning of plantations by the rebels. The Aballi estate, near Matanzas, is among those lately destroyed. It is rumoured that a steamer from Nassau has landed a large cargo of arms and ammunition for the rebels at Puerto Sama, on the northern coast, Eastern Department. Letters from Trinidad to merchants here repeat the report that 150 volunteers defeated a considerable body of insurgents near Trinidad. They state that the fight occurred within half a league of the town, reduce the number of the insurgents to 800, and add that eight of the latter were killed. The latest news from Trinidad is to the effect that the rebels were evacuating the neighbourhood. A column of 2,000 Spanish

him, he declines on the ground that he is too old, and has too good a law practice to give it up. General Steedman remains the probable leader. He is brave, but wanting in prudence, discretion, and self-command, and if he gets off will make either a striking success or a most complete and disastrous failure. Collector Casey, who is a brother-in-law of the President, says openly that he does not want to hear or know anything about expeditions of any kind, and District Attorney Morgan states that his appeals to Washington for definite instructions are answered only with vague generalities. Marshal Herron, who has recently returned from Washington, hints that he shall keep up appearances, but do little."

"NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—Captain Giles of the schooner Lizzie Major, publishes in this evening's *Picayune* an account of the boarding of his vessel by the Spanish frigate Fernando Ye Catolico. He states that the passengers taken from his vessel had passports in due form, regularly signed by General Dulce, which were recognised by the authorities at Caibarien, where the schooner touched. The captain also publishes extracts from his log, giving an account of the affair, with the protest made to the officers boarding his vessel, as follows:—"Being on the high seas and out of any jurisdiction, I protest against any officer or his men touching or removing any of the passengers or cargo from my vessel; and should any such officer insist upon doing so the act will be reported officially, and the Spanish Government be held responsible for all damages that may arise through illegal detention." The protest, however, was of no effect. The captain also gives an account of the murder of prisoners by volunteers at Caibarien."

SATISFACTORY REFERENCE.—"I received a letter of inquiry from some ladies in Sheffield last week, and had much pleasure in informing them that your sewing machine had fully answered 'my expectations.'"—MRS. ROBERTS, Parsonage, Fitzwilliam-street, Wath-upon-Dearne, Dec. 7th, 1868. To the Willcox and Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.

The Silent Sewing Machine is the only practicable one for family use, being the only one so simple, well made, and reliable, that it can be used by any one, will last a generation without repair, and be always in order. Sewing Machines by other makers taken in exchange at their market value. Book (96 pages) free. Machines carriage paid. Address the Company at 135 Regent-street, and 150 Cheapside, London.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 30, Evening.

The *Public* of this evening denies a rumour to the effect that France has commenced any negotiations, either of a political or financial character, with Mexico.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, April 29.

Count Serrurier presented to-day to the King of Prussia an address in French from the International Conference assembled here on the subject of the care of the wounded in battle. His Majesty replied in French, and said:—"Your work has adopted with honour the grand idea of declaring neutral the hospitals for the sick in time of war. I repeat I entertain hopes that this great and humane undertaking, in which all are equally interested, will not require to be applied for a long time to come, but I trust it may at once come to be considered as a bond of union between nations."

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 4, Evening.

There will be no change in the Ministry until the articles of the constitution relative to the form of government shall have been adopted by the Cortes.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber, Senor Zorilla, Minister of the Interior, introduced a bill authorising an English firm to lay a submarine cable between Portugal, Ferrol, and England.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, May 1.

The Ameer of Afghanistan reached Jellalabad on the 28th ult.

Authentic accounts state that Isha Khan, the son of Azim Khan, had been captured at the frontier.

WRECK OF THE SHIP BOLINGBROKE.

CALCUTTA, April 30.

The ship Bolingbroke, bound for London, was wrecked off Hooghly Point on the 28th inst.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, May 1.

The public debt of the United States has been decreased during the past month by 6,250,000dols.

Intelligence from Havana announces that several bands of insurgents have surrendered.

GREECE.

ATHENS, April 30.

Prince Frederick of Denmark, having recovered from his recent illness, left to-day for Corfu.

THE BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAILS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sunday.

The Royal Mail Company's steam ship Plata, Captain Hole, with the above mails, has arrived. She brings 142 passengers, specie £31,013, also a general cargo, including 4,046 bags coffee, and seven packages diamonds, value not stated.

News from the seat of war says:—"A body of Brazilians engaged on the rebuilding of the railway bridge over the Juquary, 17 miles from Asuncion, were suddenly attacked by 200 Paraguayans brought up in a railway train. Upon one waggon were two cannon mounted, which showered grape on the Brazilians. It is said 30 were killed and 60 taken prisoners. Accounts received *via* Buenos Ayres say the Paraguayans, after cutting off the heads of the prisoners, steamed away before the Brazilian cavalry could reach them."

Latest telegrams *via* Montevideo assert that the Paraguayans had made a second attack of the kind, that parties of them were in ambush in the woods around Luque, and that Cerro Leon was garrisoned by 300 men. The 2nd Army Corps, destined for the defence of the railway, left Asuncion immediately on receipt of the Paraguayan attack, but it is reported not to have gone beyond Luque, 13 miles from Asuncion. Horses were greatly wanted for the cavalry.

The squadron had been stationed at various points for preventing supplies reaching the enemy, and for guarding against attacks. The Paraguay had risen to an extraordinary height, and a division is reported as having again gone up the Manduvira for the purpose of destroying the six Paraguayan steamers up it.

LAW AND POLICE.

THE CITY DISCOUNT COMPANY V. BERGER.

This was an action against the defendant as acceptor of 20 bills of exchange, tried before Baron Pigott, when a verdict was found for the plaintiffs, leave being reserved to the defendant to move to enter the verdict for himself.

Mr. Powell, Q.C., moved for and obtained a rule accordingly.

It appeared that the defendant, a publisher in London, sent a stock of books to be sold by Mr. Southgate, by auction, and required an advance upon them, which Mr. Southgate was not prepared to make. In order to meet the difficulty it was arranged that the defendant should accept a number of bills, to be discounted by the plaintiffs, and that they should hold the defendant's letter, hypothecating the stock as security for the payment of the bills, and that Mr. Southgate should be the trustee in the matter. Southgate sold the stock without giving the plaintiffs notice of his intention to do so before the bills came to maturity; but it was admitted that he had sold at a time of year when it was most advantageous to the interests of both the plaintiffs and defendant that he should do so. The money realized by the sale Southgate paid over to the plaintiffs, who applied it in part liquidation of a claim they had against Southgate for money advanced by them to him. When the bills arrived at maturity the plaintiffs sued the defendant upon them.

Mr. Powell, Q.C., in moving for a rule, contended that the plaintiffs were bound to have applied the sum paid over by Southgate as trustee and agent in the matter between themselves and the defendant, to the liquidation of their claim upon the bills, if sufficient in amount for that purpose, and if not, to give the defendant credit for a payment on account, and call upon him to pay the balance only.

Mr. Prentice, Q.C., and Mr. Charles Lanyon now showed cause against the rule, and Mr. Powell, Q.C., supported it.

Against the rule it was contended that Southgate was a mere stakeholder, and no other construction could be put upon the letter of hypothecation. Southgate held the property for both parties, and the title to it was to go back to the defendant if the bills were met at maturity; if not the plaintiffs had a right to

sell, which right they never could have exercised, as the goods had been sold before the happening of the first event.

The Lord Chief Baron, in giving judgment, said that the real question to be determined was whether at the time Southgate received the books and at the time he sold them, he was not acting as the plaintiffs' trustee and agent? The plaintiffs had nominated him their trustee and agent, and the property was held by him accordingly; and it was his duty as trustee, and under the agency which the plaintiffs themselves had created, to pay over the proceeds of the sale which he had received, as far as the amount would go, in liquidation of the acceptances which the plaintiffs held of the defendant. It would, perhaps, have been more regular if Southgate had obtained the plaintiffs' consent to the sale, but whether the plaintiffs knew of the sale or authorised it was immaterial. It was a sale of goods pledged to them and sold on behalf, but the proceeds were to be applied to the discharge of the defendant's debt. The payment of the money to them by Southgate was in equity a payment by the trustee, and in point of law by the agent for the benefit of the defendant. His lordship thought the defendant entitled to judgment.

The rest of their lordships being of the same opinion, the rule was made absolute to set aside the verdict for the plaintiff for £3,852, the verdict to be entered for the plaintiff for such sum, if any, that an arbitrator might find due upon the statement of accounts between the plaintiffs and defendant.

JUDGMENT was given on Saturday in the Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved, in the case of Mrs. Lumley, who was tried for bigamy at the Central Criminal Court, when his lordship told the jury that, in the absence of proof to the contrary, the law assumed that the husband was alive at the time of the bigamous marriage. A question was reserved upon this ruling, which the court has now decided was erroneous. Mr. Justice Lush, who delivered judgment, said that the court unanimously held that in an indictment for bigamy it is incumbent on the prosecutor to prove that the husband or wife, as the case may be, was alive at the date of the second marriage. The conviction was therefore quashed.

DESERPTION.—At the Marylebone police-court John Marklew was charged with deserting his wife and three children for upwards of two years and leaving them chargeable to the parish of Marylebone. The prisoner a few years since deserted his family and was found living with a woman at Wolverhampton, and was then sentenced to three months' hard labour. After hearing the evidence the magistrate committed the prisoner for trial at the Middlesex sessions. Under the provision of the new Act he will go at once to the House of Correction to hard labour, and whatever sentence he receives at the sessions will date from the day of the committal.

At the Thames Police-court, a large number of young men and boys were brought up before Mr. Benson in the course of Tuesday, charged with playing at pitch and toss on Sunday in the public streets of the district. Mr. Benson said that he could not conceive a greater nuisance than the assemblage of such persons in the public thoroughfares, gambling and making use of profane oaths and blasphemous expressions on the Sabbath-day. He sentenced one lad to eight days' imprisonment with hard labour, and others to six days' imprisonment with hard labour, and the youngest offenders to be locked up till 5 in the evening, when they were liberated.

CHARGE OF GAMBLING.—On Tuesday at Worship-street the magistrates disposed of 21 charges of gambling in the public thoroughfares on Sunday. The ages of the defendants varied from 14 to 22 years, and in each case a penalty of 2s. 6d. was imposed, the alternative being three days' imprisonment. The vicar of a church in Hackney, from which district the majority of the defendants were brought, stated that every Sunday a large number of men and boys were in the habit of assembling in the immediate vicinity of the church during the hours of Divine service to play at pitch and toss. The inhabitants had complained to the police of the language used at these times. Mr. Newton said that all necessary measures had been adopted for the suppression of the nuisance, which would in all probability be ultimately removed.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—Last week an action in the Queen's Bench, *Carter v. Smedmore*, for breach of promise of marriage (in which judgment was allowed to go by default), was heard before Mr. Under-Sheriff's Burchell, at Red Lion-square. The damages were laid at £2,000. The plaintiff, Sarah Jane Carter, had been a governess, and kept a school at Swanage, Dorset, where the defendant, James Travers Smedmore, was connected in business with his father, an ironmonger and builder. The young woman was within a few weeks of her confinement, and efforts had recently been made to get him to marry her, but it was said his father had interfered, and the young woman had been greatly affected. Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchell observed that some persons were for getting rid of actions for breach of promise of marriage, but he could not see how it could take place. A wrong had been done, and the only remedy was a money compensation. The jury assessed the damages at £300.

PLEASANT PASSENGERS.—Charles Laxton, a painter, of Devonshire-street, Lisson-grove, was charged at Marlborough-street on Monday morning with attempting to rob a working man named Jones and assaulting him in a carriage on the Metropolitan Railway. According to the complainant's statement he was in a third-class carriage on the Metropolitan Railway on Saturday night, when the prisoner and some companions entered, and kept pushing against him. Presently he found the prisoner's hand in his pocket, and on his threatening to put the man out of the window if he "played any of his games on him," the prisoner took his hand out of the complainant's pocket, leaving his purse hanging out, and struck him. Some of the prisoner's companions also struck him, and then two or three of the complainant's fellow-workmen who were with him interfered, and a general fight ensued until the train arrived at the Portland-road station, where the prisoner was given into custody. He denied the charge of attempted robbery, said the fight arose out of a dispute about some tobacco, and called witnesses who gave him a good character. Mr. Tyrwhitt remanded him on bail.

BITING OFF PART OF A MAN'S LIP.—At the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday, Francis Burke, 30, was charged with feloniously assaulting Cornelius Handley, and causing him grievous bodily harm. Mr. Ribton prosecuted, and Mr. Montagu Williams appeared for the defence. The prisoner and the prosecutor in the case were both journeymen tailors, and on the 17th of April they had been out drinking together. In the course of the afternoon both were the worse for the liquor they had imbibed, and, as might be expected under such circumstances, a quarrel arose between them, and foul language was made use of on both sides, and at length the prisoner appeared to have seized the prosecutor round the neck, and deliberately bit out a piece of his lip. It was admitted that the parties had been quarrelling for a considerable time, and that the prosecutor had made use of very bad language to the prisoner before he made the assault upon him, and when the latter was accused afterwards of having committed the act, he said he was drunk and did not recollect anything that had occurred. The jury found the prisoner guilty of unlawfully wounding, and he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and hard labour.

In the case of *Madame Rachel*, the Court of Queen's Bench decided on Saturday that the Central Criminal Court had power to divide itself and sit in separate courts, and that Mr. Kerr, as judge of the Sheriff's Court, had not been superseded, and was legally entitled to act as a commissioner. On these points, therefore, judgment was entered for the Crown. On the other question, whether a prisoner could be tried before one judge only, with

a lay commissioner, changed in the course of the trial, or whether there must be two judges; or, at all events, one judge and a commissioner, the latter, like the former, being one and the same commissioner throughout the trial, the court reserved judgment.

In the Court of Divorce on Monday, a decree nisi for dissolution of the marriage was granted in the case of *Brown v. Brown*, in which the husband, Colonel David Brown, of the Indian Army, was the petitioner. He married the respondent in India in July 1861, and they had two children. Unhappy differences having arisen between them in consequence of the respondent's levity of conduct, Mrs. Brown left her home and came to England in February, 1865. Colonel Brown returned in February, 1868; the cohabitation was resumed, and continued until the following August, when they finally separated. A few weeks afterwards the petitioner made a discovery which led to his repudiating the deed of separation, and instituting proceedings for a divorce. Dr. Spinks, Q.C., and Mr. Searle appeared for the petitioner; and there was no defence.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.—At the Guildhall, on Tuesday Charles Munday and William Armstrong were charged on remand before Alderman Ouden with feloniously breaking and entering the post-office in Moorgate-street, and stealing therein stamps and jewelry to the amount of £100, and a crossed check for 70s. Mr. Beard prosecuted. On Thursday morning last week shortly before 1 o'clock, Chantry Byan, 138, received information that two burglars were on the roofs of some houses in Moorgate-street, and he at once communicated with his sergeant, who got further assistance and surrounded the premises. They caught the two prisoners, and found on each of them a large quantity of stolen property, making up between them the whole that had been taken. Mr. Fisher identified the whole of the property found on the prisoners as his. They were then committed for trial.

PROSECUTIONS OF BETTING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—At the Sheffield Town-hall, on Monday, the first of a series of prosecutions which are about to be made by the Sheffield police against the keepers of betting-houses in the town was heard. Some time since the chief constable gave all the list keepers notice to discontinue the practice of keeping lists, but this having been disregarded, a few days since two policemen went to the shop of one of the present defendants, and laid bets respecting certain horses in the Chester Cup and the Two Thousand Guineas. After the latter race had been run the two policemen went to the shop and received some money, as the horse they had backed had won. The names of the defendants were Robert Freeman, against whom there were three summonses, Thomas Nixon, Thomas Worthington, and Thomas Hoyland. The case of Hoyland was taken first, Mr. Blackburn appearing for the prosecution, and Mr. Chambers for the defence. At the outset of the case Mr. Chambers said that if what the defendant had done were an offence, he pleaded guilty to having committed it, but he believed that there was no real offence, and that he was perfectly justified in having done what he had. Nevertheless, if the law had been infringed in any way, the whole of the defendants were ready to promise that they would forthwith abandon any illegal practices they might be indulging in. Mr. Blackburn said that the betting men had just held a meeting, and had decided to erect a building where they could carry on their betting operations uninterrupted—in fact a sort of local Tattersall's—as had been done in Liverpool and other towns. The bench were averse to the case being compromised in any way whatever, and advised Mr. Chambers to withdraw his plea of guilty. Mr. Chambers took the course suggested by the bench, and asked that the case might be adjourned in order that he might have time to prepare his defence. The case was adjourned accordingly.

OPENING A SERVANT'S LETTER.—At the Mansion-house, on Tuesday, Mr. William Hughes, a dining-room keeper in the Minories, appeared before the Lord Mayor on a summons, charging him with unlawfully detaining a letter. The complainant was Caroline Hollings, a servant, who said she had been in the employment of the defendant a few weeks, and that about a fortnight ago, wishing to leave, she inserted an advertisement in a newspaper, in which she gave the initials "C.H.D.," and the address of her master as the place where letters might be sent. On Tuesday last week she saw a postman deliver a letter with those initials, which was at once seized by the defendant, to whom she then explained how the matter stood. He was very indignant, and making use of offensive language, ordered her to leave the house that day, which she did. He opened the letter and had since refused to give it up to her, and she now complained that she had been prevented by his conduct from getting a situation. In answer to the Lord Mayor she admitted that she had not told her master that she expected letters so addressed. The defendant, who handed in the letter, which he acknowledged that he had opened, explained that he considered it a great liberty for a servant to use his address without his consent, especially as to letters with initials, the receipt of which, he said, had never been allowed by him even on the application of customers. He also complained that he had been subject to much insolence from the complainant, and that only was the reason for her discharge. He denied using bad language to her. The Lord Mayor said the defendant had misunderstood the law, which gave a person a right to receive at the address where he or she happened to reside any letters addressed in any way. He also thought it wrong for him to have opened the letter, which he might have returned to the postman if he had felt aggrieved. He ordered the defendant to pay the complainant 4s. 6d., being 2s. 6d. for her loss of time in recovering her property, and 2s. the cost of the summons. The defendant paid the money, and the letter was handed to the complainant.

ASSAULTING A RELIEVING OFFICER.—At the Thames Police-court on Tuesday, Thomas Ash, an army pensioner, aged 32, was brought before Mr. Benson, charged with violently assaulting Thomas George Burton, an assistant relieving officer of the Poplar Union, in the Town-hall, Poplar. Mr. Charles Young, solicitor, conducted the prosecution for the guardians of the Union. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Burton, whose left cheek was torn and bruised, that the prisoner had an army pension of 5s. 4d. a week. He had been often relieved and was always dissatisfied. That afternoon he was again before the Board, and the guardians decided that he should no longer be relieved out of the Union-house, and gave him an order for himself and child to go into the workhouse. The prisoner immediately threw the order at the guardians, and raved and swore loudly. He was requested to withdraw, which he refused to do, and on an attempt to remove him he made a violent and determined resistance, defying the whole Board and their officers to eject him from the room. In the scuffle four or five persons were injured. At length Mr. Burton seized him by the wrists, and with the help of others got him out. He renewed his violence outside, and commenced kicking and striking at every one within his reach. He kicked Mr. Burton on the leg, and then grasped him by the throat, compressed it, and attempted to choke him. Others pulled him away, and he knocked or pushed down and dealt severe blows to seven or eight men. He then sprang upon Mr. Burton, seized his left cheek with his hand, tore it, and effected considerable injury. At last, by a united effort, his legs were tied, and a strait-jacket and gloves used for insane paupers were placed on him, and in this state he was conveyed to the station-house. Mr. Burton, in answer to the magistrate, said he was in very great pain, and could scarcely stand upright. The prisoner's pension would have been taken from him and applied towards his maintenance if he were admitted into the house. The statement of Mr. Burton being confirmed, the prisoner, who pretended to be deaf, said he wanted to go into the stoneyard and receive out-door relief. Mr. Benson said the guardians had a right to relieve him in any way they pleased. For the assault he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and hard labour.

WISDOM, WIT, & HUMOUR.

A PLEASANT story is told of a rather aged lady who has recently married a young and fast man, quitting him at the station when he was going on voyage for some important private affairs. After an embrace of the most loving character she put her head into the carriage and said, "Dear Charles, remember that you are married." To which he replied, "Dear Caroline, I will make a memorandum of it," and at once tied a knot in his handkerchief.

A TURNING POINT.—A bayonet.
A MIGHTY BUSINESS IN A SMALL COMPASS.—A Chess-monger's.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A PUBLICAN AND A SPIRITUALIST.—One raps that the Spirits may appear, the other taps that they may disappear.

WHY is playing chess a more exemplary occupation than playing cards?—Because you play at chess with two bishops, but cards with four knaves.

Two physicians in consultation at the bedside of a patient disputed as to the nature of the disease. At last one of them ended the discussion by saying, "Very well! have it your own way now, but the post-mortem will show that I am right." The patient was not much encouraged.

HOW TO KISS.

First, grasp with haste, all round her waist,
And hug her tight to thee;
And then she'll say, "Do go away—
Do—don't you—let me be!"
Then, oh, what bliss! but never miss
So good a chance as that;
Then make a dash, as quick as flash,
And—Harriett, hold my hat!!!

A NEGRO had a severe attack of rheumatism which finally settled in his foot. He bathed it, he rubbed it and swathed it; but all to no purpose. Finally, tearing away the bandage, he stuck it out, and, with a shake of his fist over it, exclaimed: "Ache away, den, old fellow, ache away. I sha'n't donuffin more for yer; dis chile can stan' it as long as you ken; so, ache away."

Two Irishmen were one day engaged in roofing a house, when one of them lost his hold, and fell to the ground. The other hastened to him, and inquired, when he found him lying prostrate and still, "Mickey! Mickey! are ye dead?" "No," replied Mickey, "not dead, but spacheless!"

WHY is a prudent man like a pin?—Because his head prevents him going too far.

QUEER QUERIES.

At what time was Adam married?—Upon his wedding Eve.

How can grey whiskers be made to lose their colour?—Echo: O dye 'em.

WHAT do travellers visit Egypt for?—To peer amid the pyramids.

WHAT causes Irish rows?—Pat-riot-ism.

WHEN does the rain become too familiar to a lady?—When it begins to pat her (patter) on her back.

WHY are cats like Minié balls?—They mutilate (new till late).

WHEN does a lawyer act falsely?—When he "makes an action lie."

WHEN did the alphabet get into a row?—When A bet, B fit, C cried, N raged, Q bit, and X pounded.

ANTIQUARY RHYMES.

"There was a crow sat on a stone:
He flew away—and there was none."
"There was a man that run a race:
When he run fast—he run apace."
"There was a maid that ate an apple:
When she ate two—she ate a couple."

"There was an ape sat on a tree:
When he fell down—then fell down he!"
"There was a fleet that went to Spain:
When it returned—it came again!"

MODERN.

There was a man who sowed a plat
With Norway oats—well what of that?

MORTUARY LIBELS ON WIVES.

MUCH libellous matter has been written on tombstones about wives. Witness this from Selby, Yorkshire:—

"Here lies my wife, a sad slattern and shrew;
If I said I regretted her, I should lie too."
Here is another:—

"Here lies my wife; here let her lie;
She's at rest, and so am I."
Here is one from Hertford. It takes the form of a dialogue:—

"WOMAN.

Grieve not for me, my husband dear,
I am not dead, but sleeping here;
With patience wait, prepare to die,
And in a short time you'll come to I.

MAN.

I am not grieved, my dearest life,
Sleep on—I've got another wife;
Therefore, I cannot come to thee,
For I must go and live with she."

SENT HOME FREE.—A very considerate hotel-keeper, advertising his "Burton XXXX," concludes his advertisement:—"N.B. Parties drinking more than four glasses of this potent beverage at one sitting carefully sent home gratis in a wheelbarrow, if required."

WHY is divinity the easiest of the three learned professions?—Because it is easier to preach than to practise.

There was an old man of Vienna,
Who lived upon tincture of senna!
When that didn't agree, he took camomile tea,
That nasty old man of Vienna;

ON MISS ANNA BREAD.

While belles their lovely graces spread,
And fops around them flutter,
I'll be content with Anna Bread,
And won't have any but her.

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